THE

North-China Herald

AND

SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO MERCHANTS.—A Gentleman (English), age 23, wishes for an appointment in either the East Indies, China or Japan; seven years practical experience in the DRUG TRADE, knowledge of French, German and Office duties. References given and required. Address E. R., care of Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill, London.

o 34 March 29th, 1870.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 23rd inst., the wife of Rev. GEORGE SYDNEY OWEN, of the London Mission, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th instant, at H. B. M. Consulate, Yokohama, FREDERICK TOWNLEY, to ANNIE EMILY DALY.

At Shanghai, on 19th March, first at H.B.M.'s Consulate, and afterwards at the Union Chapel, by the Rev. James Thomas, JOHN MACKENZIE, of Rosshire Scotland, to STELLA HOGAN Eldest daughter of the late John Hogan.

LATEST DATES

England..(*tel.*)..Mar. 1		Bankow, ...	Mar. 23
San Francisco, ..Feb. 1		Nagasaki, ...	„ 22
Hongkong, ...Mar. 13		Yokohama, ...	„ 15
Tientsin, ... „ 20		Foochow, ...	„ 13

Latest dates in England, from China,—

Hongkong, ...Dec. 14	Received via Marseilles
Shanghai, ... „ 8	Jan. 24th.

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The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.

WHAT object Mr. Hart had before his eyes, in the acquirement of the fleet of cruisers now in China or on their way from England, it is difficult to fathom. That the vessels have no legal status, except as the personal property of the Inspector-General, and that their commanders derive their appointments from him direct is, we believe, a notorious fact. We believe it is also a fact that their commanders are ordered to strictly abstain from any act which might have the semblance of Imperial authority, and to confine themselves to simply watching about the ports. So far, then, there may seem little cause for animadversion. On the other hand, however, except it be in the steamers navigating the Canton waters, smuggling in foreign bottoms over which alone Mr. Hart's department can exercise any control, scarcely exists; a few cakes of opium now and then concealed in a passenger's baggage, or a few pounds of dutiable articles carried as personal effects, forming the sum total of the breaches of the Customs regulations. For the purposes of the "Marine Department," the one vessel now at Shanghai, the *Kwashing*, seems sufficient; yet this, unless it be Mr. Hart's intention to nurse the Canton steamers, seems to be the only service of which he can use his cruisers. We would not wrong him by supposing his conduct objectless; and the recollection of the Lay-Osborn flotilla has not yet departed. The refusal of the Commodore to accept a commission from a man whose position was so difficult to define, caused the dispersion of that fleet; and Mr. Hart has had to bide his time and watch his opportunities for the second attempt. He appears to think both have now arrived, for we hear that two steamers, lately arrived from England to his address, are now lying in the Canton waters, and that two others are very shortly expected. So that we may notice the curious spectacle of British and other foreign officers commanding *quasi* Chinese men-of-war, but flying a flag and bearing the commission of a British subject holding a civil appointment in Peking. So far as concerned the Lay-Osborn fleet, we at least knew the ideas and intentions of the then head of the Customs department. The Government at Peking was at its last gasp, rebellion in the sea coast provinces was everywhere rife, while our own trade and existence even, were threatened. Mr. Lay wished the fleet to be placed at the disposal and under the orders of the Government at Peking, in order to aid it in recovering and strengthening its position.

Mr. Hart has however now got the cruisers and, what is more, has got the officers, to command them. But the ostensible motives for their arrival in the first instance, have long ago passed away; the question therefore remains, "what will he do with them?" As to the boats themselves, the two first have arrived in Canton waters, but owing to Mr. Hart's preoccupation, in Shanghai, in carefully digesting the medical reports on the young gentlemen of the Customs department, as well as in various other little affairs, the existence of the cruisers seems to have, for the moment, escaped his memory; and they have been left lying idly in the Canton river, with crews clamouring to be paid off—an operation which, as they were still under the British flag, H. M. Consul was not in a position to allow. In the same waters, by a curious coincidence, are at anchor an apparently rival fleet bearing, instead of the Customs' flag, the flag of the Viceroy of the two Kwangs, and carrying, as usual with the provincial authorities, European sailing officers. The Viceroy's gun-boats have of late been actively engaged, suppressing piracy along the coast of Kwangtung, and in that capacity have done good service. They have of late been occupied also in another capacity, that of collecting dues from native craft plying between Hongkong and the ports on the coast of the province; and this latter step appears to have excited Mr. Hart's opposition. An inspection of the Customs returns of the port of Canton, shows the remarkable fact that, each year, less opium and fewer foreign goods find their way through the Foreign Inspectorate. The Viceroy, in fact, is content to give a free permit to native craft to import the drug to any part of the province for Tls. 16, while the other office has to charge at the rate of Tls. 30. The officers of the Foreign Customs boldly describe this as smuggling, forgetting that the sole business of the department lies with foreign trade, and that it never was contemplated, in establishing the Foreign Inspectorate, that the native carrying trade should be interfered with.

Believing, then, that Mr. Hart does little without an end in view, and

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failing to find any necessity for a fleet in the discharge of his functions as Inspector-General, we are compelled to infer that he wishes to have it as a counterpoise against the provincial squadrons which are being accumulated at Canton, Foochow, and Shanghai. Every one knows how anxiously he champions the Imperial Government, as opposed to the administration of the provinces. It is even believed that he views with disapproval the arsenals now established in the more important provinces, and that, at the present moment, he is endeavouring to obtain a share in their administration. And it appears to us that, both in the case of the Fleet and the Arsenals—as in the cases of the Chinese Mission and the new Convention—Mr. Hart has been unable to resist the temptation to travel beyond his functions as Inspector-General of Customs, into those political fields which always, in Asiatic Courts, offer so strong attraction. But there is always the danger, in these cases, of being crushed with the collapse of unfinished designs; and signs are not wanting, in Mr. Hart's case, that should suggest caution, and retreat within the legitimate limits of his office. The mercantile classes are working to the conclusion, that the interference of the Customs department with politics is not to their advantage; the "bayonet-ploughed soil of Cathay" desires other advocates; Mr. Burlingame is politically dying, if not actually dead; while the revulsion of feeling so long waited for, at home, seems at last to have set in. Mr. Hart has not given evidence of great success, in helping forward the cause of progress which his envoy has preached; and he would perhaps be wise to withdraw from the too prominent political position in which circumstances have placed him, while there is yet time. That he has failed, is but natural, but the result is, that discredit has been thrown on the party of progress; and on the many has fallen the odium created by the failure of their supposed representative.

In spite of Burlingame missions, Peking Colleges, Embassies of Pin, the establishment of Arsenals, and Mr. Porter's exhibitions of machinery, it is clear that one central fallacy still prevails in the Chinese mind. We allude to the belief that the Empire is "all under heaven," and that China holds universal supremacy over the family of mankind. Documents of undoubted authority, and the still more imperious logic of facts, establish the conclusion that the idea of their own greatness is indelibly rooted in the minds of the majority of the people. We do not deny that, in the ports open to foreigners, a juster view may possibly prevail amongst some of the mercantile classes, and that the pretensions of the boy Emperor may be held cheaply; still, the belief in the almost omnipotent authority of the occupant of the Dragon Throne is widespread and profound. Sinologues are divided as to the precise value of certain characters in a recent document; but, arguing from experience, there seems no reason to doubt that, to this day, the Pekin Officials hold all states to be tributary to the semi-divine Being who sits upon the Throne at Pekin, who writes with the vermillion pencil, who is approached on the knees with downcast glances, and who bids all people "Tremble and Obey." We observe the phenomenon, and we are led almost insensibly to compare it with two similar ones that have been witnessed in Europe. We refer to the belief in the supernatural powers and almost divine pretensions of the Pope, and the veneration which is felt for the Emperor of Holy Russia. In the case of the Papacy, we see a power often rudely attacked, ridiculed and unmasked, but we are met with the astounding fact that it still exists, and claims without challenge the reverence of millions of thinking beings. In the case of the Czar's power, we see that the rude shocks of defeat in battle do not diminish the firm hold it possesses upon the faith of a vast population. What then we are accustomed to accept as a strange but undeniable truth in two European countries, we need not be startled at in China. "There is but one sun in the heavens; so there can be but one Emperor, the Most High's vicegerent on Earth, appointed to rule all nations"—so ran the old dogma, and so, we are assured, a large class of Chinamen imagine at this day. In the early days of foreign intercourse, Lin the Imperial Commissioner at Canton, gave special instructions to the fraternity of licensed merchants, to become tutors and masters of all foreigners resident at the provincial city. "The barbarians, being stubborn and obstinate, were threatened with extermination; and, refusing to do homage in the prescribed form and manner, they were denounced as rebels, and large rewards offered for their heads. Their crime, their only crime, was disobedience to the Son of Heaven." It may be thought impossible that such pretensions remain, after the humbling the Imperial power has received, on several memorable occasions; but we reply that the belief in the Pope's infallibility exists, though Pontiffs have contradicted themselves over and over again, and that the belief in the invincibility of the Czar exists, in spite of Sebastopol. It must be remembered that there are, in China, a peculiar class of persons who, by their bringing up and traditions, are bound to uphold this monstrous theory; we refer to the *literati*. The peculiarly narrow circle of falsely called science, in which these men are compelled to move perpetually, forbids them to open their ears to reason and to truth; and it must not be forgotten that, from this class, the officials all over the Empire are drawn. A competitive examination system is attractive to the advocates of progress; but its utility, after all, rests upon the intrinsic excellence or worthlessness of the subjects in which the pupils are examined. Now if, as is the case in China, the studies tend to foster a gigantic falsehood, the universality and completeness of the system only extends and increases the evil.

One step should certainly have been originally taken, to break down this monstrous extravagance of pretension. The audience question should have been settled satisfactorily. The *entourage* of mystery and pretence which shrouds the so-called Son of Heaven, should have never been permitted to impose upon Christian nations. There is nothing so useful as the light of common day, in dispelling fantastic illusions; and if this had been allowed to stream into the windows of the Imperial Palace, our way in China would have been a far pleasanter path to travel than it now is. There is perhaps yet time, if Sir Rutherford Alcock's treaty is not signed, for an energetic minister to insist upon getting this reasonable concession. An interview has been obtained with the mysterious Ruler of Japan, and like vigour might have gained this important and reasonable favour from the Emperor of China. The false view entertained of the sovereign, is the key to all the errors of a system which it should be a chief object of foreigners to amend.

Summary of News.

We have had no mail arrivals since our last issue, when we reported the arrival of the English mail of the 28th January. Out latest London advices are to the 1st March, viâ Kiachta, stating that Lord Clarendon has promised that ratification of the new treaty should be suspended, while the counter-arguments were considered. The homeward mail leaves tomorrow, by the P. & O. steamer *Ganges*.

The following ships have arrived during the fortnight:—*Peter* and *Frohlich*, Manila; *Pilot Fish*, Lagumianoc; *Shantung* (str.) Glasgow (viâ Suez Canal); *Bolivia*, *Ajax* (str.) and *Duke of Abercorn*, Liverpool; *Daphne*, Frederickstadt.

And the following have sailed:—*Surprise*, for New York; *Vidette*, Puget Sound.

The last mail brought several interesting official papers—among them some correspondence which has passed between Mr. Burlingame and Court Bismark, and a letter which has been addressed by Mr. Matheson to the various Chambers of Commerce in England, exhorting them to oppose the new treaty. We reprint these, for the sake of record. Our readers will appreciate for themselves the tissue of misrepresentation in which Mr. Burlingame indulges, and how little Count Bismark's reply verifies the complete acquiescence in Mr. Burlingame's views, which the latter assumes.

We publish, elsewhere, an able letter by Junius, having special reference to Sir Rutherford Alcock's late visit to Ma, at Nanking. It will be remembered that Sir Rutherford was kept waiting outside the door of the Viceroy's Yamên. Junius says, Ma explained the delay on the ground that his gate-keeper mistook the British Minister for his fore-runner. We have, however, better authority than Junius'—we may even say the best possible authority—for denying that Ma offered this explanation. We have equally good authority for denying Junius' assertion that Sir Rutherford asked the Viceroy to lend him a sedan chair, or that the one he used was so disgracefully inappropriate to his position, as the former asserts. If, however, this were so, the blame lies with Chên, who was present as the Taotai's Wei-yuen, and who was asked to hire chairs in the city, for the occasion

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These two supports being removed, a great part of Junius' argument falls to the ground. There remain however the undress, and the absence of a guard; and it is clear that the neglect, in both cases, was injudicious. When dealing with a people so ceremonious as the Chinese, we cannot be too careful.

The chief local excitement during the past fortnight, has arisen from the registration tax, which has been resisted by the usual number of martyrs who have, of course, been fined for their trouble. While, however, regarding isolated cases of resistance as useless and foolish, we are surprised that the British authorities do not bring before the Home Government, the extreme disfavour with which the tax is unquestionably viewed. A despatch from the Foreign office, either explaining, confirming or abrogating the tax, might put an end to the yearly irritation which its exaction now causes. Our Law Reports, last week, contained several cases which have been lately tried. The most important one however came off on Wednesday—the Defendant being Mr. Michie, the Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce. His Counsel, Mr. Robinson, raised nearly the same points which he urged last year, in defending himself under similar circumstances—that the omission from the summons of the seal of the magistrate issuing it, renders it illegal; that the order in Council did not intend to make non-registration a criminal offence, and that, therefore, the Court could not convict criminally; that, assuming an offence were contemplated, the charge—of non-registration—did not constitute the offence; this should be, non-registering and not excusing oneself to the Consul. The Judge decided adversely, on the three points; but the questions are we believe, likely to be appealed home, for decision.

Another case of considerable interest has lately occupied the attention of the Supreme Court. This was the argument of a demurrer to the Defendant's answer, in the case "Von Gumpach v. Hart." Baron von Gumpach was engaged by Mr. Hart as Professor of astronomy in the Peking College. A difference has arisen as to the terms of his agreement, and the Baron now seeks to recover damages from Mr. Hart. The latter objects that he acted as a servant of the Chinese Government; and, on Tuesday, after a good deal of discussion on various paragraphs of the Petition and answer, the argument turned on the point as to whether or no, the Court had jurisdiction. Admitting that a British subject has done certain wrongful acts towards another British subject, can he oust the jurisdiction of the Court by alleging and proving that what he did, he did in the execution of his duty as a servant of the Chinese Government. The petition had (among other things) charged the Defendant with certain wilful misrepresentations to the Tsung-li Yamên at Peking, whereby the Plaintiff lost his situation, and damages were claimed in consequence. To this, it was replied that Mr. Hart did what he did as a servant of the Chinese Government and in the execution of his duty, and whether right or wrong, the Court had no power to inquire. Mr Hannen argued that if a man enter the Chinese service he must be taken to accept its rules and means of redress. If he looses his situation he has an appeal to the Chinese Authorities; if that is insufficient, the fault is his own in accepting service under these conditions. He quoted the recent case of Dawkins v. Paulet, where the Plaintiff a Captain in the Army, was held to have no redress in the Civil Court for loss of situation through the misrepresentations of his Superior Officer—his remedy was in a Court-Martial. So here, the high Chinese Authorities are the only Judges of the Acts of their subordinates. This Court cannot review the manner in which the authority is exercised. To this, it was answered that though the Plaintiff in Dawkins v. Paulet had no remedy in a Civil Court, yet he had a remedy in a British Court, for a Court-Martial was a recognised British Court. And it was not to be supposed that a British subject would give up his ordinary remedy for a wrongful action like this, merely because he had entered the Chinese service. Suppose one man were to assault another, could he justify his conduct by showing it was done in execution of his duty as a servant of the Imperial Government.

It was finally agreed that certain amendments should be made in the Petition and answer, to bring out the issues more fully, and that a case should be made up for the decision of the Chief Judge, in the question of jurisdiction. When this is decided, we hope to lay a connected report of the case before our readers. The other issues between the parties will come on for trial in due course

Our readers will remember that, in the *Newcastle* case reported in our issue of February 15, the Chief Judge recommended that the sentence of death passed on the prisoners be commuted, in the case of Blanch, to one year's imprisonment, and that McAllister be liberated. This recommendation has been confirmed by H. B. M. Chargé d'affaires.

Our readers will remember that Ting Futai lately addressed a memorial to the throne, advising the transport of tribute rice to Peking in foreign bottoms. It appears that his suggestion has been adopted, for we hear that two Rice Commissioners, with the rank of Taotai, have been appointed to superintend the shipment as suggested. One is appointed to the province of Chekiang, and one to Kiangsu. Shanghai will be the depot.

We commend the following paragraph, quoted by the *China Mail* from an Indian paper, to the attention of Foreign Ministers at Peking. A little decision would settle the audience question in China as well as in Siam:—"A settlement of the shoe question as regards Europeans has been brought about in Siam, through the firmness of M. Dillon, the new French Consul at Bangkok. This gentleman, on arrival, positively refused to take off his shoes at the door of the palace, or to deliver his credentials, if required to crawl on all fours into the presence of his Siamese Majesty, as was customary heretofore. The *Siam Advertiser* says that he went so far as to threaten the withdrawal of the French Consulate altogether. M. Dillon was supported in the position he had taken up by the whole Consular body, and their united protests were too much for the Siamese officials. The King was advised to concede the point, and M. Dillon was permitted to deliver his credentials in a standing posture, and with his shoes on his feet."

A CHINKEANG correspondent writes:—H. B. M. Gunboat *Leven* left for Shanghai on the 21st, and is to be replaced by the *Grasshopper*. The French Gunboat *Flamme* is here, on its way to Hankow. It is said that the French missionaries are dissatisfied with the way in which the concessions gained by M. de Rochechouart are being carried out. The Hon. F. F. Low, U. S. Minister to Peking, has returned from his trip up the Yangtze and will shortly proceed to Peking. The river at HANKOW has risen 14 feet.

In a recent number of the Peking Gazette, Ying-han, acting Governor of Anhwei, memorializes the throne, praying the Emperor to award a testimonial to an old lady, the wife of a literary graduate residing in the district of NGANKING, who has lately celebrated her 100th birthday. He reports her as belonging to a good old family, and as having 4 children, 9 grandchildren, 16 great-grandchildren, and 1 great-great-grandchild, living.

We have TIENTSIN advices to the 19th instant. The river is now navigable for steamers, though the ice continues to float down; and, on the morning of the 14th, the thermometer still stood at 7° only in the open. Business dull, the native dealers selling, at Tls. 2.03 and Tls. 2.25, respectively, 7lbs. and 8¼-lbs. Grey Shirtings which they bought during the winter, in Shanghai, at Tls. 1.97 and Tls. 2.18. The weather was still very severe, and the ground on the morning of the 18th was again covered with snow.

A Company has been launched, at FOOCHOW, to take over the dock, at the Pagoda anchorage, belonging to Mr. John Forster, and the steam-tug *Woosung* now plying on the Min river. It is proposed to raise a capital of $200,000 in shares of $100 each. $140,000 will be devoted to the purchase of the dock and steamer, $30,000 of the remainder to the improvement of the property and the purchase of a second tug, and the remainder reserved as a working capital. A Report of a survey which has been lately made by the Divisional Marine Inspector, and by the local agent of the Yangtze and Union Insurance Companies, is included—together with the Report by a Committee appointed to consider the scheme—in the prospectus which appears in our advertising columns. The former report that the Dock is in perfectly good order and condition; and the latter, that a return of 15 to 18 per cent on capital, may be expected.

From HONGKONG papers, we learn the loss of the Brit bq. *Renown*, from Bangkok to Yokohama, on one of the islands of the the Pellew Group; the crew escaped, and H. M. S. *Rinaldo* has gone to bring them off.

Several copies of our last paper (22nd March) were wrongly folded. It is difficult, with Chinese workmen, to ensure this being correctly done, in the haste of a mail issue. We point out the error, as some of our readers may have attributed the apparent chaos to wrong arrangement, whereas they can at once remedy any such error, by reversing the "folding" of erratic sheets.

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Editorial Selections.

COMMUNICATION WITH YUNNAN.

We sketched, a few days ago, the geographical information gained by the French expedition from Cambodia, and pointed to the opening up of communication between Yunnan and the Gulf of Tonquin, as its probable result. All, of course, depends on the navigability of the river Songkoi, from the sea to the Chinese frontier; but information gained by the explorers led them to hope that it would prove navigable, at least for steamers of light draught. We pass, now, to the political features of the scheme which M. de Carné so strongly recommends to his countrymen, and which can hardly fail to interest all foreigners connected with the East.

There are always as many political as physical difficulties, in the way of similar schemes in the East. It is not sufficient to prove a route practicable, the greater difficulty is to persuade the Sovereign to let it be used. So that, even if the Songkoi prove navigable, opposition may be anticipated, from both China and Anam, to the commercial intercourse which it would facilitate. The old question then arises, how far it is right to insist on a concession which must benefit both countries as much as, or more than, the Foreign intruder. The French are usually less scrupulous than we have lately become, on such points; and M. de Carné not only advocates compulsion, but annexation, or at least a protectorate, if the Ruler of Anam prove obdurate. Referring again to the efforts of the English to open up communication with Yunnan, by way of Burmah, he asks—"Est-ce au moment ou, par une heureuse fortune, il dependrait de nous de les devancer, qu'il conviendrait de s'arrêter devant les susceptibilités d'un despote qui ne conçoit pas la liberté du commerce sans l'occupation du territoire, et repousse nos négociants comme s'ils etaient les avant-coureurs de nos soldats? Quand on se decide à faire une guerre de conquête, c'est apparement qu'on accepte d'avance les conséquences du succès, et l'ouverture du Tongkin est une suite necessaire de notre établissement dans les six provinces de la Basse-Cochinchine." Accepting the premiss, that Tonquin must be opened, the question follows—how? And M. de Carné frankly advocates a French protectorate, similar to that now exercised over Cambodia, or at least the right of complete free trade (une complète liberté commerciale) in the ports of Tonquin, guaranteed by the installation, at Hué, of an official representative of the Governor of Cochin China. He sees no other means of escape from the deadlock "ou nous acculeraient une timidité sans excuse, aussi bien que des scrupules par trop naifs."

The opening of Tonquin to the sea, however, is not the only matter; the obstructions which exist to free communication between it and Yunnan, must be overcome. In consequence of some old frontier troubles, there is a standing order, from Peking, that Anamese shall not be allowed to cross into Yunnan. There seems little danger of their doing so, during the present state of that province, for the case is reversed; crowds of Chinese emigrants, driven from their own country by the prolonged misery of the civil war, have followed the valley of the Songkoi, and established themselves in the north of Tonquin. It is the Emperor of Anam who is now, in turn, uneasy at this influx and inclined to repulse these intruders. M. de Carné advises that the influence of France should be exerted, with either country, to overrule this mutual opposition to free intercourse. "The strong position taken by France, at the southern extremity of the Indo-Chinese peninsula, imposes on her the duty not to remain indifferent to the grave events which, for different reasons, awake the fears of the two Asiatic sovereigns; and her natural rôle at Peking, as at Hué, is to level, in the interest of Commercial Europe, the old barriers which separate the populations." It is in order to gain influence to bring about this result, that a protectorate over Tonquin, or at least the installation of a Representative at the Anamese Court, is desirable. It will otherwise be difficult to induce the Emperor to listen to projects that will be deadly opposed by the literati who, there as in China, are the intractable enemies of everything foreign.

It will be seen that the question before M. de Carné, is precisely that which fronts us in our intercourse with China. Is it justifiable to coerce Rulers who oppose commercial intercourse? Without endorsing his extreme views—for his advocacy of a protectorate means, virtually, annexation—we give our frank vote in the affirmative. The scruple which refrains from creating intercourse, and thereby stimulating the industry and adding to the comfort and well being of peoples, is, we agree with M. de Carné, ridiculously "delicate." For the injury which the people suffer from their enforced seclusion, is far greater than that done to the susceptibilities of a narrow minded despot. M. de Carné says of Tonquin, that it appears to be one of the richest countries in the world—rich that is, in point of fertility, and mineral resources which require only the influence of commerce for their development. "A double crop is annually gathered from its plains, cultivated by an industrious race; and its mountains, which would be, for the Europeans of Saigon, what certain Himalayan regions are for the English residing in India—a place of repose and refuge from the tropical heats—abound in mineral deposits." Without relying too fully on the glowing picture which men are too prone to draw, of the unknown, we may safely assume that foreigners and natives will benefit by the opening up of commercial intercourse with the districts watered by the Songkoi; and we hope, therefore, that M. de Carné's suggestion for its exploration will be carried out, and measures concerted for throwing it open to foreign trade, if the survey prove favourable.

THE TAKING OF SHANGHAI IN 1842.

Those who are accustomed to take things as they find them, and to feel slender interest in the history of past transactions, may regard the retelling of a story twenty eight years old, with languid attention; but there are others who may not object to be reminded how the native city of Shanghai first fell into British hands. It is not likely that very many of the residents can recollect the circumstances, and it may not be devoid of instruction to recall who were the men and what were the circumstances that occasioned an event so fraught with important results to the commerce of Western nations.

It was on the 17th of June 1842, that Vice Admiral Parker, then flying his flag on the *Cornwallis*, in Woosung Harbour, dispatched two ships, the *Phlegethon* and the *Medusa*, up the then little known Wangpoo river. Commander Kellet, who is now in charge of the station, and whose "zeal on this service" we are told, "and on every other which he is engaged in, exceeds all praise," was desired to ascertain if any obstruction might be expected from the Chinese forces, or want of water for the steam vessels in their passage with the troops. The commander returned, however, having been stopped by two strong batteries on each side of the river about six miles above Woosung; that on the left bank mounting 46 and, on the opposite, 14 guns. The last of these batteries attempted to open fire, but no injury was sustained by the fleet. Six vessels were immediately sent up the river, with directions to take up a position as near as possible to these batteries.

Five hundred men were dispatched by land towards Shanghai, and marched through the country which is now the favourite walk of energetic pedestrians, and which will perhaps, before many years, be covered with the villas, lodges, and cottages of foreign merchants. Meantime, the little army at Woosung had been reinforced by the arrival of 8 transports with the 2nd Madras native infantry, and other troops. On the morning of the 19th, under the hot June sun the men embarked, and nine ships proceeded up the River. Amongst the officers was a captain who bore the well known name of Keppel and who, seven years from that date was destined to display such exceptional vigour as to be rebuked by the Admiralty and eulogised by Lord Palmerston, and, twenty eight years later, to be pulled on board his flag ship in a boat of which the second son of the Queen held the stroke oar. The fleet had no difficulty worth naming, in navigating the much abused stream which Admiral Parker, in a fit of pardonable enthusiasm, called "this splendid river," and by half past one o'clock they had arrived within sight of the city. It probably looked very much as it looks now. The same gray walls surrounded the same collection of squalid houses; though the Tea gardens, the boast and show of the city, were undamaged by foreign violence. The rusty cumbrous guns that now lie dismounted amidst thick rank grass on the bastions, were ranged in batteries and opened a distant futile fire. The squadron cast off the steamers and engaged, and on the discharge of two well directed broadsides from the *North Star* and *Modeste* the Chinese troops fled helter skelter, and Captain Bourchier landed with the seamen and marines, and took possession of the batteries. The troops disembarked from

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the steam vessels nearly at the same moment. The party that had marched up along the paddy fields from Woosung, had already entered the city on the West side, but found no trace of the hectoring mandarins, for Taoutaes and Futais and all the train of buttoned and plumed cowards had fled for their lives. The principal inhabitants were pouring in crowds from the city. The *Columbine* and *Medusa* were sent to the southward of the city, to endeavour to check this depopulation, but the river was literally covered with junks, and sampans carrying off furniture and property of all descriptions. A proof was afforded however, even at that early day, that the Foreigner was not dreaded by the mass of the people so much as by the official oppressors, for the Admiral's despatch notes that "the respectable inhabitants who did remain, appeared to regard us with less apprehension than had been seen anywhere before." Four days afterwards, the squadron that had achieved this easy victory dropped down the river to the anchorage at Woosung, and thus was Shanghai "lost and won."

WORN-OUT OFFICIALS.

IN England, we have only lately instituted any system which provides for the retirement of worn-out officials. There are very few departments of the State which have not suffered from time to time, owing to the age and incapacity of the men who have persisted in holding on to place. These remarks may be made without any reflection on the character of the veterans. It is one of the hallucinations of old men, that they are as vigorous, as capable of work, and as competent to perform the functions of their rank when they are eighty, as they were when they were fifty. A laborious worker likes to die in harness, and regards with feelings of absolute disgust, the prospect of being laid on the shelf. The story of the Archbishop and Gil Blas is a satire, but it is a satire which conveys a truth never likely to wax old. A man becoming decrepid in body and confused in mind, is tenacious of the post which was given him in the prime of life, and clings to the belief that he is as useful as he ever was, in the administration of affairs. In Great Britain, we have had octogenarian Premiers, septuagenarian Chancellors, and nonagenarian Bishops; and of course, though we admire the indomitable pluck which has induced the hardy veterans to keep possession of the stage, the interests of the Public have been sacrificed to a sentiment of delicacy. Now, though the Chinese have a remarkable regard for age, though the feelings of all classes are twined around the stock of the family tree with an intimate and affectionate regard almost akin to veneration; they are far too practical a people to allow the efficiency of the political system, such as it is, to be impaired by a respect for sentimental considerations. Therefore, the Emperor has it in his power to command aged statesmen to retire, when length of years diminishes their usefulness. A very conspicuous instance of this occurred several years ago, in the case of an official whose attainment of rank had been connected with curious circumstances. Chin-solin, president of the Criminal Tribunal, being aged and infirm was commanded to retire, but was permitted to carry with him his original rank. This man had begged his bread in the streets of Canton; he then connected himself with a troop of players and, by acting as a kind of assistant or sub-manager, obtained money enough to appear at the public examination. He was successful, rose rapidly and, after taking his degree entered on the civil service. In after years, he was a criminal Judge in the South; he subsequently became the Governor of the two "Lake provinces," i. e. Hupeh and Hunan, and eventually he settled down in Pekin as a president of the Haulin-yuen. Another case occurs to us, viz that of Sun Urh-chun, who was Governor of Fuhkien and Chekiang. This mandarin was successful in quelling insurrections in Formosa, and, after his health failed, was permitted by an Imperial Edict to retire. Now it is not difficult to trace this excellent custom to the precepts of the Great Sage. Official life in China is always connected with large direct or indirect emolument; and the government removes its servants from office at the time when they are specially disposed to succumb to the temptations offered by great place. Confucius has a maxim to the effect that "there are three things which the superior man guards against. In youth, when the physical powers are not yet settled, he guards against lust. When he is strong and the physical powers are full of vigour, he guards against quarrelsomeness. When he is old, and the animal powers are decayed, he guards against covetousness." The Emperor, as the vicegerent of God on Earth, is bound to protect the morality of the nation and therefore, in His Wisdom, he removes venerable officials from situations that are full of appropriate temptation. In effect, the practical working of the Rule is good, and we see the advantages of it in many ways. It is always pleasant to observe in Chinese institutions indications of common sense, for generally the whole body politic is destroyed by ceremony and corruption. In this provision for the preservation of an efficient executive, we see an instance of commendable foresight, and when such are met with, we are naturally pleased. It is probable that, from the nature of Chinese official routine, an old and decrepid administrator would carry out its details very nearly as well as a young and vigorous man—for even palsied fingers can manage to tie knots in red-tape, whereas in Europe an affluence of energy is requisite for the Politician. It is therefore especially creditable to the Imperial system, to have discerned so early the wisdom of allowing the infirm to retire with dignity.

OFFICIAL CEREMONY.

In the frequent misunderstandings we have with China, it may be questioned how far we are not often ourselves to blame. Chinese hauteur and obstructiveness have become so proverbial, that any fabrication to the disadvantage of the Mandarin is so certain to receive credence amongst us, that our erring officials invariably seek shelter under it, when by their imprudence, or incapacity, negotiations end in nothing, or come to a deadlock. While disclaiming any intention to ignore, far less to justify, the many instances in which Mandarin insolence has undoubtedly risen to an intolerable degree, we would merely venture to recommend caution in receiving statements, for the accuracy of which we have only the word of an interested party, who speaks without fear of correction or contradiction. The official résumé prepared for the press would doubtless shew the Mandarin in a better light, if it were known that it would certainly meet his eye and, in the event of the facts being mis-represented, receive the corrections of his pen.

We do not pretend to have been behind the scenes, or to have had better opportunities for observation than others; but we take credit to ourselves for having taken more than ordinary care in getting to the bottom of questions that have been the subject of public discussion; and the result of our investigation is the discovery, that the Mandarin is not so invariably in the wrong, and that often when he is in fault, he has been driven to its committal by some act of our own.

Our officials, notwithstanding their special training and the opportunities they have had of making observations in their intercourse with Mandarins, are for the most part, lamentably ignorant of Chinese modes of thought and the conduct of Chinese official business. This often leads to their giving the greatest offence, when they most desire to be civil and conciliating; to their making demands which can never in sincerity receive consent, or be honestly fulfilled; hence arise complaints of stupidity in apprehending and want of faith in carrying out.

Not unfrequently do we give offence by a want of consistency, or an utter disregard for forms considered by the Chinese as proper and becoming. However much we may despise their excessive attachment to ceremonial, we should never allow this to lead us to the other extreme of discarding it altogether, as Englishmen are apt to do, under an impression that bluntness of speech and brusqueness of manner most become them, If we do not comply with Chinese ideas of what is becoming, let us shew them that it is because our manners are different and not because we have none at all,—above all things let us be consistent, and not do the thing by halves, or at one time be as exacting, as at another we are indifferent to the courtesies and usages of refined society. Etiquette is the Chinaman's religion, and you cannot offer him a greater insult than to say that he is ignorant of it, or does not practise it in his intercourse with others. Even the very coolies pretend to a practical acquaintance with it, and consummate the abuse heaped on the head of him with whom they may have quarrelled, by asserting that he has no manners and does not understand the forms of civilized intercourse. Amongst a people so deeply imbued with these notions, we cannot violate what is considered becoming, equally in European as in Chinese society, without sinking in their estimation. Though we may really care very little

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what Chinamen may think of us, we are wrong in discarding any advantage that might smooth our intercourse with them, or assist in gaining our point. Even in this low way of considering the matter, we cannot but censure the free and easy, devil-may-care manner in which sometimes our officials meet the mandarins in the conduct of public affairs. Many of our consular officers would see nothing improper in winding up a bad day's shooting by a call on the Mandarin, in order to awaken him to the necessity of settling some existing business. Hang the etiquette he would say, am I not just as good in my gaiters and dirty boots as in my official "toys" of blue and silver? Though this might at first seem to confirm the Mandarin in his opinion of our barbarian character, it could never result in misunderstanding, if we would only be consistent. If we always acted in this free and easy manner, people would learn that this was our custom, and think nothing the worse of us for it. But as the natural inference from our plainness of manner is that we like it, and abhor unnecessary formality, so we must not take offence when we are paid back in our own coin, or blame the mandarin if he should not receive us according to the minutest form of the Board of Rites. Unfortunately, however, we are to apt to forget this, and whilst we are paying scant courtesy to the mandarin, find fault with him if he should fail to don the official cap and feathers, or dare to render us less than the usual amount of bowing and scraping.

The mandarin estimates the honor paid to him by the style in which the visitor comes to his gates, and returns in forms and set speeches the respect indicated by the trouble we have taken in our "get up." According to whether we come in a chair, or on horse back, and accompanied by many or by few atttendants, so will be the lowness of his bow and the number of Court yards which he will cross in escorting us when we leave his Yamên. Under the impression that the more unpretending his entry, the more welcome his visit, the English minister sometime ago, without any guard or demonstration, presented himself at the gates of the Viceroy of Kiangnan and, as we then recorded, felt grossly insulted by being kept waiting on the street for the inspection of the crowd, during a space of from five to ten minutes, before the central doors were thrown open to receive him. Sir Rutherford, on being admitted to the presence of the Viceroy, of course fumed and spumed; fortunately, being perfectly harmless, he could do nothing else. Had it been a Parkes, or a Keppel, the Yangtze would have been set on fire to commence with, but as it was Sir Rutherford, he scolded, and did nothing more.

The Viceroy warmly resented the imputation made by Sir Rutherford, of having intentionally insulted him, and asserted that the delay was due to the mistake of the door keeper, who stupidly took the Ambassador for one of his attendants who had arrived ahead of him. The explanation was like adding insult to injury, so Sir Rutherford went away vowing vengeance on the Viceroy.

Without in the least wishing to insult the English Embassador, the Viceroy thus discovered that he could be insulted with impunity; for if Sir Rutherford, whilst thinking that he had been insulted, still went way without demanding and receiving redress, what is that but a proof that, had the insult been as real as it doubtless was imaginary, the consequence would have been the same? The history of this affair just bears out what, in the beginning of this article, we advanced – Our minister goes to Nankin and, with a desire to be on the most friendly terms with the Viceroy, commits a mistake through his ignorance of Chinese Customs, and while he sought to please, gave origin to mortal offence. Had he been a little better acquainted with their manners he would never have fallen into the error of endeavouring to please them by creeping into the Viceroy's presence; he would have paid his visit in a manner and with the style becoming a minister, and thus rendered impossible the mistake which was the cause of his leaving the Viceroy in anger. It would be a small matter if the only result of this ridiculous affair were the humbling of Sir Rutherford Alcock. He courted what he got, and he got no more than he deserved. Fortunately for China, the Fates punished him without calling in to their aid mandarin insolence and impertinence. Though, as usual, the blame was laid on the Chinese, they were as innocent of any intention to insult our minister, as we, being innocent of having committed any mistake, are certain to suffer the consequence of that made by him. Who can doubt that each one of those who crowded round his chair, and peeped in at the barbarian minister, thought they might safely do to us, what it appeared their mandarins dared do to Sir Rutherford? Could we blame them if they undervalued our position and importance? How could they conceive the greatness and the might of the English nation, if this was its minister patiently sitting at the gate of their Mandarin, waiting for admission? And, coming to the door keeper, who could blame him if he mistook the old man with the greycoat and wide awake, for an attendant on the minister instead of the minister himself? Whilst he insulted the minister, he did only justice to England, when he thought that he could not be the man who sat there in the chair of a 4th class mandarin,—in that old chair borrowed from his master. If we did not know it to be a fact, we would not dare to write what must appear so improbable, that the English Minister had the bad taste to pay an official visit to a high mandarin in such a disgraceful guise. If Sir Rutherford knew anything about Chinese manners, or could understand what became his position, he might feel mortified at the appearance he had made at the Viceroy's gate, and forgive the man who confounded the menial with the minister. If he were not too much ashamed at having asked the Viceroy to lend him a sedan chair, he would feel indignant at him for sending that which he sent, for having placed him as he did on a level with a Che-hien. Though we could imagine the Viceroy having the insolence to send it, we could not conceive Sir Rutherford so far forgetting his dignity as to make use of it, did we not know that his ignorance of the country and its customs is in proportion to the time he has been in it.

Very different was the manner in which the French minister visited Nankin, and very different was the Viceroy's reception of him. He came in a style becoming the minister of a great nation, and he was received as one. Though he committed the error of following Sir Rutherford's example of landing without an escort, still, with his state umbrella and sitting in his green chair, he was a great Mandarin. He came to settle a difficult case, and with materials that might well have originated a dispute, still left Nankin on better terms with the authorities and with fewer occasions of regret, than Sir R. whose only business was to exchange courtesies and professions of friendship!!

It is unlikely that Mr. Wade will be confirmed as his successor. Mr. Erskine our present minister at the Court of Greece is talked of; but be this as it may, we sincerely hope that, whoever succeeds to the post, he may take a leaf from the book of Lord Mayo the Governor General of India and, like him, whilst holding his own position with proper dignity, read to his subordinates a lesson on the necessity of keeping up theirs.

Junius.

Outports.

HONGKONG TRADE.

The last Hongkong *Government Gazette* contains the Colonial Harbour Master's Report for the year 1869; and as this is the only guide we have to the progress of trade in the Colony, it is interesting to note some of the statistics. This trade not only shows an improvement over 1868 but, estimated by tonnage, exhibits a higher figure than any previous year of the colony's existence. The increase too is entirely in foreign shipping, while there has been a falling off in the junk trade. For, though there has been a decrease in junk arrivals of 2,222 vessels, equal to 113,252 tons there has been an increase in foreign shipping of 180 ships = 136,845 tons. British vessels, alone, figure for 41,615 tons more than during the previous year. The Harbour Master attributes this large increase of trade chiefly to the extended traffic between the Colony and Australasia, the United States, the Philippine Islands, and Japan; the trade with British India remaining nearly stationary.

The falling off in the Junk trade is attributed to the action of the Chinese Government, in establishing Customs stations in the vicinity of the Colony, which squeeze native vessels entering and leaving its harbours.

"Whether the result of this policy has been beneficial to the Chinese Imperial Treasury, Captain Thomsett will not venture to say, but it is a fair assumption, unsatisfactory though it be, that if the Junk trade of Hongkong has decreased, so, in proportion must that of the Ports with which the vessels traded. Although the close blockade kept up by these Cruisers appears to be producing a bad effect on the native shipping of the Colony, it may eventually result in the supercession of Junks by European vessels as carriers, to the ultimate advantage of the foreign ship builder and trader.

Between the Cruisers and the rumored possible appointment of a Chinese Consul at Hongkong the destruction of trade in native vessels and ruin of the sea-faring

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population of China trading with Hongkong, seems imminent.

Of the arrivals of Junks, those from Macao shew a diminution of 298 measuring 51,227 tons, so that the neighbouring Colony would appear to be suffering equally with ourselves, and probably from the same cause.

In a few instances Junk Masters have reported that officers from the Chinese Revenue Cruisers have searched their vessels whilst in Colonial Waters, when prompt measures have been taken to obtain redress and to prevent a recurrence of the offence. The constant cruising of the *Victoria* outside the Harbor, and visits of the *Blanche* have doubtless been an effective check on the proceeding of Chinese Officials in these matters."

It is evident that the decrease is not in any way attributable to the regulations which have been adopted for supervising native junks, with a view to the suppression of piracy; as the junk trade during 1868, the first year of their inauguration, showed an increase over 1867 of 143,000 tons; and even 1869, though lower than 1868, is still 30,000 tons higher than before the regulations were enforced.

There has been an increase in Chinese emigration from the colony, of nearly 50 per cent, over 1868; and it is satisfactory to learn that every precaution has been taken against coercion. The emigrants are procured without the intervention of Chinese brokers—an extensive circulation of notices throughout the colony and neighbouring villages, being the only means used to attract them.

"The increased traffic is principally to San Francisco, which is resuming the position it held in that respect previous to the American War. The rapidity and greater comfort offered by the vessels of the Pacific Steam Ship Company have obtained them great success, native passengers preferring this mode of conveyance to that by sailing vessels 69 per cent of the Chinese conveyed to San Francisco during the year have gone by those steamers.

A report was circulated in the colony that women kidnapped in the province of Annam were placed on board the vessels to be conveyed to California for purposes of prostitution. Every measure which suggested itself to the Government with a view to ascertaining the truth of the rumor was adopted, His Excellency the Governor, the Attorney General, the Registrar General, the Police and some natives of Annam visited the ships to examine for themselves. The circulators and believers of the report were urged to give up their authority or produce some proof of the truth of their statements. At length the report was stated to have emanated from some Jesuit Priests residing at Macao, who were also questioned, but who declared themselves unable to say anything beyond "having heard that such was the case."

A ship was laid on during the year for the conveyance of contract laborers to Peru. Emigration to that country from Macao had attained so unenviable a notoriety, that the Captain and Owner of a Belgian ship thought to try the experiment of despatching a number of Chinese from Hongkong, in order to ascertain if a system could not be organised here that should be free from censure A draft contract was submitted to, and after some alteration approved by the Government, which had no legal power at the time to prevent such Emigration. The amended contract contained a special stipulation prohibiting the employment of the laborers in the working of Guano. Two Emigration Depôts were opened at West Point, and at first Chinese came in tolerably freely. During the first month 200 had been medically examined and registered in the books of this Department. This apparent success of the scheme did not however last long, and Coolies presented themselves in many instances only to avail of the good food and lodging which the Depôt offered. Many left to seek employment elsewhere, whilst others were induced by small advances and promises of a better contract to find their way to Macao, where they have been finally shipped on terms not nearly so favorable. This scheme cannot be said to have succeeded, as the ship did not get her complement of passengers until the first week in January last; 762 having been registered, whilst 382 only actually left the Port, the absentees being at the rate of 50 per cent. It remains to be seen whether, on arrival in Peru, the terms of the contract will be fulfilled. The Home Government and Chargé d'Affaires at Lima having lists of the persons embarked as also copies of the contracts entered into, it may be presumed that no evasion of their contents will be attempted.

A large demand for labor in the Southern States of America, as also a request for a farther supply of Chinese for Dutch Guiana, has met with a check so far as the contract system in Hongkong is concerned, the Home Government having prohibited it, except to British Possessions and in British ships. The American Agents have however decided to obtain the labor, leaving the Chinese free, on arrival at new Orleans, to enter into any agreement they may choose. This is a novel and doubtful experiment, but the demand for labor in these States appears so urgent that it is considered worth the cost of a trial. It is thought success may attend it on the assumption that the Chinese, although now only verbally promising to serve a term of years (varying from three to five) will consider themselves morally bound to complete a contract on arrival at their destination, if it is in keeping with the promises held out to them here. It has however been fully explained to those that have passed through this office that their freedom of action is undoubted, and they have been assured, in the presence of the United States Consul, who was good enough to be present on the occasion of 140 being questioned, that they will have the same protection in the country to which they are proceeding as they find in Hongkong."

THE MIAUTSZE.

The following extracts from a paper on the Miautze, contributed to the *Chinese Recorder* by the Revd. G. H. Graves, contain some new and amusing information.

"The word 苗 *miau* (composed of *grass* and *field*) primarily means "grass springing up in a field," vide Kang Hi. This term for wild grass springing up of its own accord without any cultivation, was readily applied to the wild uncultivated tribes who did not submit to Chinese civilization. We have an amusing instance of the Chinese ideas about them in Kang Hi, where they are spoken of as having a face, eyes, hands and feet like men, but having wings and still unable to fly. According to the popular notion they are said to have tails. I take Miau Tsze to be the general name for the *aborigines* of China, just as we apply the term *Indians* to the aborigines of America. Like the American Indians they are divided into a number of tribes who seem to speak different dialects. Sometimes, again, the Chinese speak of the wild tribes under different names viz., *Miau, San, Fán, Chwang* and *Lai*.

The *Lai Tsze* are the tribes in Formosa and Hainan, and are probably, at least those in the former island, a branch of the Malay race. The *Chwang Tsze* are a tribe in Kwang Si, and their dialect, as stated by a contributor from the Straits, in the Notes and Queries, shows them to be connected with the Laos tribes The term *Fán* or *Si Fán* is applied to the tribes on the Western borders of Szechuen, and, as is well known, to foreigners from Europe and America. The *Miau* and *Yan* are tribes in Kwai Chau and Kwang Si, but some branches of them are also scattered about in other parts of the empire.

We find this term applied to wild Chinese tribes in the days of Shun and Yu 22 centuries B. C. They are spoken of as the San Miau (三苗) in the Canon of Shun, (vide. Legge's classics Vol. III. Pt. I, pp. 39, 40, 50), in the counsels of Great Yu (pp. 64, 67), in Yih and Tseih (p. 89), and in the Tribute of Yu (pp. 125-6). They seem to have had a sturdy spirit of independence which resisted all efforts to subdue them and has preserved them as unsubjugated tribes to this day, through a period of 4,000 years.

The Miau Tsze are generally much inferior to the Chinese in civilization. In a set of 84 illustrations with explanatory notes of the Miau Tsze tribes in Kwei Chau which I have, (the same probably as that spoken of by Dr. Bridgman in the Trans. N. C. Branch Asiat. Soc.) one of the tribes is spoken of as workers in iron, while others are mostly engaged in hunting, cultivating patches of ground, fishing or leading a life of robbery and violence. I am informed by a Chinese friend from Kwei Chau that one or more of the tribes have an alphabet of 600 and more characters. In the notes alluded to, one of the tribes is said to have a written language, and of these characters, so unlike the Chinese, it is affirmed "*the barbarous characters like knotted worms are utterly unintelligible.*"

From what I can gather, the Miau Tsze are most numerous in the province of Kwei Chau. Here there are 84 tribes, one or more of whom have emigrated from Kwang Si. They are also numerous in the provinces of Kwang Si and Yunnan. A few are to be found in the Lieu Chau Department in the N W corner of Kwang Tung. Of the Kwang Tung Miau Tsze I have the fullest accounts. The following is the translation of a native account of this tribe which I have obtained from Lieu Chau.

Their origin is as follows: In the reign of Shin King of the Sung dynasty (A. D, 960-1126) a native of Lieu Chau went to Kwang Si as a mandarin. On his return he brought several *Iu Tsze* with him as servants. These men went into the mountains and cultivated the ground. In the course of time the descendants of these men became the Eight Tribes, (the usual designation of the Lieu Chau Iu Tsze by their Chinese neighbors.) These were afterwards divided into 24 branches. Those who are now scattered about in the mountains and caves all belong to the great tribes. They support themselves by cultivating the fields and cutting firewood. Among them were evil disposed men who robbed and pillaged the people of *Hing*; but in the 12th year of Kang Hi (1674) the soldiers of the three provinces (Hu Nan, Kwang Si and Kwang Tung) punished them severely. Afterwards 36 fortified camps were built surrounding the place like a net and keeping the Iu in check. Thus of late years they have dwelt in peace and observed the laws. As to the customs of the Iu, the 3rd day of the 3rd month is called the "Feast of Rice eating;" the 6th of the 6th month is called the "Feast of the gods of the Land," and the 16th of the 10th month is called the "Singing Hall Feast." At this last festival all the tribes butcher hogs and oxen, the men and women eat together, beating drums and gongs and singing and dancing; and the young men and maidens also go apart and select their future wives and husbands without the intervention of a go-between. The dress of Iu Tsze is blue cloth, embroidered with flowers worked in silk of five colors. Their garments all have the figure of an "ancient cash" on the back. These are called "the variegated coats." Both men and women wear their hair in a coil, have large earings in their ears and a large silver hoop around

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their necks. The adult men wear a red turban and stick one or two white chicken feathers in their hair. The women all wear on their heads a white cloth folded in a triangular shape, pointed above and round below. The number of the Iu Tsze, belonging to large and small tribes, men and women, old and young is 9,780.

I have endeavoured by means of examining Klaproth's "Asia Polyglotta" to discover if any resemblance can be traced between their language and that of any of the various Asiatic tribes of whose dialects he gives vocabularies. I have found a few words resembling in sound those having the same meaning in the language of the Laos and other tribes of Trans-Gangetic India, but the vocabularies on both sides are as yet too imperfect to allow us to deduce any certain conclusion from such a comparison.

From all that I can gather, I incline to believe that the Miau Tsze will be found allied to the Karens, Shans, Khyens, Laos and kinded tribes inhabiting the Northern parts of Burmah and Siam. I was informed by a Mahomedan from Yunnan, who told me he had been into Burmah 1000 li beyond the frontiers, that the wild tribes there are identical with the Miau Tsze of Yunnan.

It is to be hoped that future investigation of the languages of these tribes, both in China and in Burmah, and future travellers who may follow in the footsteps of Mr. Cooper, will enable us before long to solve this interesting problem. To us, missionaries, it is not without its importance; for it is well known that some of the bright trophies of modern missions have been gained among these tribes in Burmah."

Official Documents.

MR. BURLINGAME AND COUNT BISMARK.

For the sake of record, we reprint the following translation of the correspondence which concluded the negotiations between Mr. Burlingame and Count Bismark, prior to the departure of the former from Berlin:—

MR. BURLINGAME TO COUNT BISMARK.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.

I had the honour to state, in our conversation yesterday and to-day, that it was not so much the desire of the Chinese Government to make new treaties, as to secure a fair execution of old ones. Existing treaties, with the opportunity of changing them afforded by the presence at Peking of the Representitives of the Treaty Powers, are sufficient for commercial purposes; but from the manner in which they are established, and the harsh stipulations consequent thereon, may be difficult of enforcement. Without here questioning the propriety of their origin or denying the obligation of the Chinese to observe them, it may be permitted to request such forbearance in their execution on the part of the Western Powers as shall be compatible with the independence of Chinese and the interests of civilisation. Upon this subject, while there may be an equal desire to do justice, there is great diversity of opinion. One party maintains that as the treaties had their origin in force, pressure must be continued in their support, and that any relaxation of this system would be fatal to progress. The other party holds that this system is neither wise nor safe, that while it may be convenient for the moment, in the end it must be destructive of the interests of its promoters; that it is inconsistent with the true Sovereignty of China, and with that international law, which does not measure the rights of nations by their power to resist or by the interests of those who do not belong to these nations, and degrades the Central Government of China by dealing with the local authorities, and submits the great question of war to the caprice of those whose interest it is to make it.

There can be little question as to which of these parties is right, and it is with great satisfaction that I recall to the mind of your Excellency the action in favour of the latter party, on the part of the Treaty Powers already visited by the Mission. The treaty concluded with the United States recognises broadly the right of China to the jurisdiction of its own affairs, and offers substantial protection to the Chinese in California. It was this latter consideration which led to the adoption of the more solemn form of a treaty in the United States. A treaty, being the supreme law of the land, overrides the obnoxious local legislation against the Chinese immigrants.

The correspondence between Lord Clarendon and myself, and his instructions in accordance therewith, disclose a determination on the part of Great Britain to maintain a conciliatory policy towards China, and to restrain its agents within proper limits. The cordial reception of the Mission by the Emperor of France, and the just views expressed by him at that time, as well as the subsequent declarations of his Ministers in the same sense, together with the gratifying responses by direct letter to the Emperor of China on the part of the Sovereigns of Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, are assurances of a general desire for harmonious and considerate action toward China.

The more than official courtesy extended by his Majesty the King of Prussia to the Mission, and the ever-recurring kindness of which it has been the recipient at the hands of Her Majesty the Queen, will be remembered not only with gratitude by every member of the Mission, but will excite a lively sense of obligation in the breasts of the Chinese people.

I assure your Excellency that the Chinese Government will appreciate and respond to the generous spirit of the Western Powers; indeed we just learn that that nation, which has been charged by its enemies with a disposition to retrogade, has made large concessions in favour of foreign nations. The British Treaty contained stipulations by which in the year 1868 the treaty might be opened for revision, and as by the favoured nation clause what is granted to one is granted to all, the other treaty Powers were, equally with Great Britain, interested in the results of any negotiations which might ensue.

Negotiations were commenced by Sir Rutherford Alcock, the British Minister, in co-operation with the representatives of the other Treaty Powers, Mr. Hart Inspector-General of Imperial Customs, acting in conjunction with the Chinese and for them. These have resulted, as reported by English telegrams, in a modification of the transit dues, the opening of two new ports, the right to work coal mines, a reduction of duties, the right of navigation on inland waters, and the right of foreigners to temporary residence in any part of the country. This is sufficient answer to those who but recently declared that China would avail itself of the action of the Western Powers in its favour to restrict rather than enlarge the privileges of foreigners.

This favourable result was not arrived at until the Chinese Government had fully comprehended the treaty made with the United States and the full effect of the action of the British Government against the aggresssive spirit of its subjects in China, nor until after Lord Clarendon had severely censured many of the British officials there for unjustifiable action at Yang-chow, Swatow, and Formosa.

I will not, after the generous expressions of yesterday, inquire further as to the views of your Excellency. I hasten, in the name of China, to thank you for them, and to request that you will, in response to this, place them upon record, to the end that their declaration may give still greater confidence to China, and an additional incentive to further progress on its part.

I have the honour to be your Excellency's most obedient servant.

"ANSON BURLINGAME."

COUNT BISMARK TO MR. BURLINGAME.

BERLIN, Jan. 16.

Your Excellency,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst referring to our conversations of the same and the preceding day.

While bearing witness to the accuracy of your recital of what you said, I willingly comply with your request by reiterating in substance, and placing upon record what I answered you.

It is a matter of great satisfaction to me that I should have received the first direct diplomatic communication from the Chinese Government to this country, and I trust that the intercourse thus established, in accordance with the law of nations, will prove equally beneficial to both parties.

The reception you have met with here, and of which you and the other members of the Embassy have been pleased to convey to me so warm an acknowledgement, testifies the sympathy of the German people with China, and its desire to cultivate with her the most friendly relations. I am happy to add that the North German Confederation, and his Majesty the King, my most gracious Sovereign, being the head of the same, will not cease to observe a policy concurring with that disposition. They are convinced that in the intercourse of our respective countries, the interests of Germany will be best served by what is conducive and necessary to the well-being of China; that is to say, the activity of the Central Government enjoying respect, authority, and power commensurate with the magnitude of the empire, both in territorial extent and number of population. By maintaining order and security of life and property throughout the realm, such a Government will afford the best guarantee for fair and equitable dealing on the part of the servants and subjects of the Emperor, the most efficacious and universal protection of our countrymen resorting to China, the safest way to secure the execution of treaties and to obtain redress of grievances. When unharassed by internal dissensions and foreign conflicts, the Government would naturally concentrate its energies upon the further development of the boundless resources of the country, industry at home and commerce abroad would grow together, and increasing prosperity would, it may be trusted, strengthen the hands, and fortify the determination of the Government to follow up the policy of active intercourse, of amity, and mutual confidence with foreign nations, as initiated by your mission.

Resting upon these suppositions, the North German Confederation will ever be ready to suit its attitude to the exigencies of that authority, the impairing of which, in extent or intensity, would open a prospect difficult to imagine, but certainly the reverse of what the interests of the Western Powers, in the growth of commerce and spread of civilisation, demand.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

BISMARK.

THE NEW TREATY.

The following is a letter which Mr. Hugh Matheson has sent to the various Chambers of Commerce in England, together with a copy of the resolutions passed at the recent meeting of merchants at which he presided.

"Sir,—For the information of your Chamber I have the honour to wait upon you with a copy of resolutions which were unanimously agreed to at a meeting of merchants and others interested in the trade with China, held here on the 13th inst. The meeting was called to consider the provisions of the convention just made by Sir Rutherford Alcock with the Chinese Government, as supplementary to the treaty of Tientsin.

On the part of the committee appointed at that meeting I have been instructed to communicate with your Chamber on this subject, and beg respectfully to submit the following considerations in support of the resolutions which were adopted:—

1. The treaty of Tientsin, concluded by Lord Elgin in 1858, conferred important rights and privileges upon British trade, and under it our commercial intercourse with China has rapidly extended. We are of opinion that unless with the object, on the one hand, of undoubted improvement, and of further facilitating British trade, or on the other, of removing any provisions which might be found unjust in their operation towards the Chinese Government, it is not for the interest of Great Britain that the terms of the treaty should be altered. On this point Sir Rutherford Alcock, addressing H.M.'s Consul at Shanghai on April 1, 1869, said:—

Late as it is there is yet time, before any final decision need be taken, to turn to profit any well considered scheme by which the chief difficulties may be satisfactorily removed. Any revision of the treaty, indeed which should fail in this, would, in my opinion, fail in the most cardinal point, and could be of little avail for the extension and free development of trade. It is far more important that revision of the treaty should be satisfactory than that it should

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be effected within any specified time. There is nothing, in fact, to limit the period of preliminary examination and negotiation. If, in the present condition of the empire, or the existing state of affairs, the obstacles to any satisfactory revision, in the sense of large and practical improvements, should be found insuperable, there is nothing to be gained by hurrying the negociations to a close. On the contrary, I believe it would be better, in the common interest, to have no revision at all than to accept such incomplete and imperfect results as would leave foreign interest and relations practically the same and without any material improvement. I have no desire to be a party to any such settlement.

2. In examining the new stipulation, it is with disappointment and regret that we fail to recognize among them any important provisions favourable to foreign commerce, or which can at all be considered an adequate set off against those to which we principally take exception, and which we believe are calculated to inflict a direct injury upon British commerce. Of the advantages of opening the two new ports specified, nothing can be certainly affirmed; and at all events, the trade, which it is expected will be established at these ports, is much more likely to fall into the hands of Chinese than of British merchants. There are other stipulations which are undoubtedly advantageous, but they are of very small importance when put in comparison with those which we proceed now to consider.

3. In Article III. of the new Convention, it is agreed that British textile fabrics shall pay both import duty, about 5 per cent., and transit dues, equal to half import duty, or about 2½ per cent., simultaneously on importation, and that the goods shall hereafter be exempt from all other taxes or charges whatever in the *treaty port provinces*. It will be observed that this impost is now to be levied upon goods taken for local consumption, a large and increasing quantity, and which have heretofore been liable to no transit dues whatever. We may also mention that in some of the more northern parts of China open to our trade, there are either no transit dues at all or very insignificant ones. In the case of these also the new impost is a clear addition of duty.

Now, while we are prepared to welcome any *bonâ fide* attempt to regulate the inland duties, it is notorious that obligations with reference to these, made under former treaties, have not been observed by the Chinese, nor have they been enforced by the treaty powers. The inland transit dues have been by immemorial custom levied by the provincial authorities through whose districts the merchandise is conveyed, and not by the Imperial Government. Complaints of arbitrary and excessive exactions, for which no redress could be obtained, led to the insertion into the treaty of Tientsin of a provision by which it was made optional to commute these dues for 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*, on payment of which certificates were to be issued which should exempt the goods from all transit dues *en route* from the treaty port into the interior. This system has completely failed, illegal exactions have been made not only on British merchants, but still more on Chinese traders, to the serious injury of British commerce. It is now sought to make the commutation compulsory, and we have no guarantee whatever that the payment of these dues into the imperial exchequer will exempt traders from the exactions of local officials. There is no provision made in the convention beyond that which has hitherto proved entirely ineffective for securing that British goods, in transit to the markets of the interior, shall pass free from taxation. We are therefore forced to conclude that the 2½ per cent. now to be levied at the port of importation will prove to be merely an addition to the import duty of 5 per cent

4. In Article XIII. of the convention it is proposed to double the export duty on silk. Hitherto ten taels per picul, or about 6d. per lb., this duty will now be increased to 1s. per lb., and as the transit dues will also be doubled, being fixed by the treaty at half the amount of export duty, the additional cost of China silk to the British consumer will be about 9d. per lb. That this will act as a premium to the native manufacturer cannot be doubted; nad there is reason to fear that it will still further curtail the export of some of the most useful classes of raw silk, particularly Taysaams, which enter largely into native consumption, and the diminished supplies of which have already caused our manufacturers much inconvenience.

It has been alleged that an increase of the export duty on silk is admissible, on the ground that the fixed duties specified in the treaty are based upon a 5 per cent. *ad valorem* rate, and that the present increased value of silk will justify the proposed revision. To this it may be answered that silk in former years ruled, and may again rule, at prices which would make the 10 taels duty little short of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Moreover, to apply this argument fairly, it would be necessary to make such revision of export duties a general one, when it would be found that a material reduction would be required upon the export duty upon tea, now about 12½ per cent.

With these remarks on the more important stipulations of the Convention, as they affect British trade, we take leave to commend this matter to the early attention of your Chamber. In the meantime, may I request the co-operation of your Chamber and of its members in using all their influence to oppose the ratification of the Convention in its present form, both by canvassing public opinion in your community and by making urgent representations to Her Majesty's Government.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

HUGH M. MATHESON, Chairman.

3, Lombard-street, London, Jan. 21, 1870.

Correspondence.

THE TRUE FIGURE AND DIMENSIONS OF THE EARTH.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—In the days of Sir Isaac Newton, but a few isolated geodetic operations and experiments with the seconds-pendulum has as yet been carried out, and the general shape of the Earth was held to be that of a perfect sphere. Newton and Huyghens were the first who attempted to determine its form more accurately. They could, in the absence of a sufficient number of empirical data, only do so by a theoretical process, and as a matter of speculation. Both, independently of each other and simultaneously, were led to base their calculations on the principle of gravity, and the assumption of the Earth's primitively fluid condition and spherical shape, subject to the effects of centrifugal force. Both arrived thus, *as a necessary consequence of their hypothesis*, at the conclusion of a polar depression. But as to the value of this depression or excentricity, they differed materially; and Huyghens, without entering into an examination of Newton's computation, openly expressed his dissent from the method, adopted by the latter and some of the assumptions, to which he had resorted. 1 Despite of this protest, the speculative results proposed by the author of the "*Principia*," were without further investigation, accepted as facts by Modern Science, whose efforts have ever since, though unsuccessfully, pursued the object of according with those presumed facts the actual results of subsequent geodetic measurements and pendulum-observations.

"The determination of the exact figure of the Earth," Biot remarks (2), "has, for a century and a half past, been one of the constant aims of the labours of the French Academy of Sciences. From the time of the first measurement of a degree by Picard, which enabled Newton to establish the law of Universal Gravitation, the highest efforts of Astronomy and Analysis have been directed to the consolidation of all the elements of that great phenomenon, and to the development of all the consequences, which they allow us to draw, not only as to the figure, but also as to the interior condition, of the terrestrial spheroid." But what are the results to which these long-protracted efforts of Science have led? The eminent geodetist, General von Schubert tells us. "The geodetic operations," he acknowledges before the Russian Academy of Sciences, (3) "carried out during the last century and a half, for the purpose of determining the figure and dimensions of the Earth, have up to this time led to no satisfactory results. Having been performed by the most eminent astronomers, with the most perfect instruments, in short, with all the resources of Modern Science, it would seem that they ought to have led to a final solution of this most interesting problem. Such, however, is by no means the case. Every new measurement of meridian arcs has but added, and adds, to the existing doubts and want of concordance, nay, to the positive contradictions, which the various operations exhibit as compared the one with the other. On carefully examining the results thus far obtained, it has appeared to me that the differences, which they exhibit, arise not so much from the measurements themselves as from the method, by which astronomers have drawn their deductions from them. It has, therefore, occurred to me that, by adopting a different process, I might at last succeed in bringing about a satisfactory solution of the problem."

The analytical deductions, come to by General von Schubert, so far from effecting their purport, only tend to the further complication of the question, in as much as he finds also the equator of the Earth and the parallels to form ellipses, the same as the meridians. He assigns to the minor semi-axis of the equator the linear extent of 3,272,303 Toises, to the major semi-axis that of 3,272.671 Toises, consequently to the mean equatoreal radius about 3,272,487 Toises, instead of about 3,250,177 Toises, its real value; or nearly one hundred and seventy English miles in excess of the truth. His view of the ellipticity of the terrestrial equator, though in Mr Airy's opinion "meriting the most careful attention of geodetists" (4) is at variance with our empirical knowledge, and devoid of all foundation.

Such was the state of the problem at the time, when I first took it up in 1860, and submitted it to an independent investigation. (5) Well might General von Schubert describe that state as an unsatisfactory one. It presented nothing but inextricable confusion, bewildering contradiction, and helpless formulantism. Astronomers themselves could not shut their eyes to the fact. Thus, in regard to the formula, used by the Astronomer Royal for computing the theoretical lengths of the seconds-pendulum, he admits (6): "It is impossible to avoid remarking that in the high north latitude the greater number of errors have the sign +, and that about the latitude 45° they have the sign— those about the equator being nearly balanced. No alteration of our numbers is sufficient to correct this. If we increased the multiplier of $\sin^2 l$, we might make the errors at high latitudes as nearly balanced as those at the equator: but then those about latitude 45° would be still greater than at present. To destroy these without altering the others we may add a term—A $\sin^2 l \cos^2 l$. We have seen that such a term ought to exist, though we could only offer a conjecture as to its magnitude. From the table of errors it would seem that the length of the seconds pendulum would be better expressed by $39{\cdot}01677 + {\cdot}20277 + \sin^2 l - {\cdot}0080 + \sin^2 l \cos^2 l$. The last term is ten times as great as our imperfect theory would lead us to expect, still, as an empirical formula, this is the best that we can offer." And, in reference to the determination of the excentricity of the Earth, Mr. Airy adds: "The question now is, what value shall we *choose* for F? Shall we represent the length of the seconds-pendulum by $39{\cdot}01677 + {\cdot}20027 \sin^2 l$, or by $39{\cdot}01677 + {\cdot}20277 + \sin^2 l - {\cdot}0080 + \sin^2 l \cos^2 l$? The former gives $F = {\cdot}005133$; the latter gives $F = {\cdot}00517$. We are now in a case where our theory partly fails, and where it is impossible to say which of the empirical formulae is *more likely* to be correct. If we adopt the former value of F we find $e = {\cdot}003535$; if the latter, $e = {\cdot}003471$. Either of these values of e is consi-

1 Huyghens, who found the polar depression to be only $\frac{1}{578}$, remarks upon the result, arrived at by Sir Isaac Newton;—"Newtonus excessum hunc $\frac{1}{578}$ invenit $\frac{1}{230}$ ac proinde figuram terrae multo magis distare a sphaerica. Quo in calculo utitur quidam supputandi ratione, quam hic non examinabo, si quidem haud assentior illi axiomati quod ibi aliasque sumit." *Hugenius*, De Causâ gravitatis. Opera Reliqua, Amstel. 1728 4° vol 1 P. 121.

2 Traité-Elémentaire d'Astronomie Physique, 3e éd. Paris, 1844, 5 vols. 8°, vol. ii p. 460.

3 Essai d'une Détermination de la Véritable Figure de la Terre (reprinted from the Memoirs of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburgh); St. Pétersbourg, 1859, 4°, pp. 1—2.

4 Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, vol. XX. London, 1859-60, 8° p. 107.

5 Kritisch-Populäre Briefe über die Neuere Astronomie, München, 1860, vov. 8° vol. I (pp. 621.) pp.

6 Mr. Airy's Treatise on "the Figure of the Earth" in the Encyclopaedia Metropolitana, vol. V pp. 281.

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derably greater than that which we found from the discussion of the geodetic measures (·003352.) We cannot offer any conjecture as to the cause of this difference." These observations speak for themselves. Nor were these purely empirical formulae with tentative coefficients restricted to the pendulum. Modern Science, relative to the figure and dimensions of the Earth generally, possessed no others. Her theory rested on naked assumptions and imaginary elements. The fundamental law of Universal Gravitation had to be modified in its application to the shape of our planet; our planet itself had to be turned into a mathematical point to accommodate the modified law of Universal Gravitation. In short, everything was "topsy-turvy." At a time when Astronomy and Analysis celebrated their most brilliant triumphs, the ground itself, on which the truth of all their practical obvervations and theoretical deductions mainly rest, continued a subject of doubt and perplexity as much as ever it was in the almost forgotten days of Sir Isaac Newton.

The process, adopted by me, and which led to results, as important as they were unexpected, placing me as they did in direct opposition to the principle of Universal Gravitation and the entire system of Modern Theoretical and Physical Astronomy, was a strict process of induction. Instead of creating a theoretical Earth and inventing tentative empirical formulae for the purpose of adapting the results of actual measurement and observation to its preconceived shape, I deduced its general shape from collected facts; established purely geometrical formulae for computation; computed with them the theoretical linear values of degrees of the meridian and the parallel, the length of the seconds-pendulum, and the number of vibrations of the constant pendulum; and finally, as a test of the theory, compared the theoretical values, thus computed, with the corresponding actual values, derived from measurement and observation. The results, fully and in every sense bearing out the theory, established, as an indubitable fact, that "*the Earth is an ellipsoid of revolution, the polar radius of which exceeds its equatorial radius in the proportion of* 1 : 95, *nearly.*"

The proofs, which were adduced by me in support of this new cosmical truth, are too various and numerous to admit of being here entered into: it will suffice to indicate the general course pursued. In the first place, the errors of the ordinary methods of proving the polar flattening of the Earth had to be demonstrated; and, supposing an oval lamp-screen or any similar object on a perpendicular stand being bodily so placed before us, that we are certain of the *fact* of its *major* axis being perpendicular to the plane of the table: it had to be shown, how and on what mistaken grounds Astronomy furnishes the reasoning, and Analysis supplies the "mathematical proof," to make us believe that the position of our screen is *not* what it actually *is*, but *is*, what it really is *not*, viz., with the *minor* axis perpendicular to the plane of the table. And *vice versâ*. Next, it had to be proved that "the angle of the vertical," by means of which Modern Science converts the linear extent of a polar degree into that of an equatorial degree, and *vice versâ*, has no existence; and that "*the directions of all plumb lines to the surface of the Earth, prolonged, intersect each other in the Earth's centre.*" This was done by a number of the most accurate astronomical observations of zenith distances of stars and planets, made at the same time in both hemispheres, at the Royal Observatories of Greenwich, and the Cape of Good Hope:—a direct proof, which alone would suffice to subvert the present theory.

It was followed up by two further proofs of still greater importance, namely, that "*the linear extent of a true degree of the terrestrial equator is* 56,726·3 *French Toises; the equatoreal circumference of the Earth being at present taken at about* 167 *English statute miles in excess of the truth;*" and that the Newtonian laws of the pendulum, according to which gravity is directly proportionate to the length of the pendulum beating seconds, and to the square of the number of oscillations, made in a mean solar day by the constant pendulum, are erroneous: the true laws being, that "*gravity is proportional to the square of the length of the pendulum beating seconds, and to the fourth power of the number of oscillations, made in a mean solar day by the constant pendulum.*" The discovery of these laws removes the necessity for the naked and unwarrantable assumption of the non-homogeneity of the Earth's interior, and leads to a perfect harmony between the results of pendulum-observations and geodetic measurements.

The former fact results from the general proof, already alluded to, that all plumb-lines, prolonged, intersect each other in the centre of the Earth; and may be also specially demonstrated in this way. It has been found by actual measurement that a meridian arc of one degree at the equator, i. e. in 0° of latitude, contains about 56,727 Toises. But is is unanimously admitted by Modern Astronomy (though in contradition with her practice) that to any given point of the equator and to the two poles, all plumb-lines, prolonged, meet in the Earth's centre, or that at the equator and at the poles the angle of the vertical is=0. (7) Hence a geographical and a geocentric meridian degree in 0° of latitude are identical quantities; and consequently, a geocentric meridian degree in 0° of latitude and a geocentric degree of the equator, *having the same radius in common*, are identical quantities. Therefore, the linear extent of about 56,727 Toises, being the measure of a geocentric meridian degree in 0° of latitude, is necessarily the measure also of a geocentric, or, which is here the same thing, a geographical, degree of the equator; and Modern Astronomy, in theoretically assuming it to be 75,116 Toises, ascribes to the terrestrial equator a linear extent of 167 English miles in excess of the truth.

This argument, which is as irresistible as it is simple, applies equally to the linear extent of 57,300 Toises, by Modern Science deduced from actual measurements for a polar geographical degree, and converted into the theoretical value of 56,916 Toises. Hence. it being admitted, as it unanimously is, that all plumb-lines to the two poles and any point in the equator intersect each other in the centre of the Earth, and that the radii of any two given circles are to each other as are the arcs of one degree, described with those radii: it follows of necessity that the polar radius of the Earth is to its equatoreal radius as 57,300: 56,727, and that, consequently, the Earth is a *prolate* ellipsoid with a polar excentricity of about $\frac{1}{98}$.

A more accurate value of this important element, however, was obtainable, *independently of geodetic measurements*, on the principle of gravity, from the motion of free-falling and pendent bodies,—gravity, not taken in the Newtonian sense of the Earth's attraction, but in that of the re-acting force of space against the Earth's expansive force, or, as it is usually termed, the pressure of the atmosphere, *on which and its laws I had proved the motions in question to depend.* The simple process is this:—Arago, (8) on the ground of the most careful and reliable pendulum-observations, states the probably correct lengths of the seconds-pendulum. reduced to vacuum and the level of the sea, to be:—

at the equator 991·027 milimètres
poles 996·189 ,,

From Mr. Galloway's (9) article: "Figure of the Earth" in the Encyolopaedia Britannica, where he gives the number of oscillations, observed to have been made in a mean solar day by the constant pendulum, the most probably correct number of vibrations would appear to be:—

at the equator 86,264
poles 86,491

Again, Arago (10) assigns to the so-called constant of gravity, as deduced from the most accurate experiments with free-falling bodies, the values:—

at the equator 9·7803 mètres
poles 9·8314 ,,

Hence, according to the new laws of the pendulum and the principle of free-falling bodies, established by me, we obtain for the polar excentricity of the Earth:—

$$\left.\begin{array}{rcl} 991{\cdot}027^2 & = & 982134{\cdot}516 \\ 996{\cdot}189^2 & = & 992392{\cdot}524 \end{array}\right\} = \frac{1}{95{\cdot}74}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{rcl} 86264^4 & = & 5537559029\ldots \\ 86491^4 & = & 5596076897\ldots\ldots \end{array}\right\} = \frac{1}{94{\cdot}63}$$

$$\left.\begin{array}{rcl} 9{\cdot}7803^2 & = & 95{\cdot}648 \\ 9{\cdot}8314^2 & = & 96{\cdot}657 \end{array}\right\} = \frac{1}{94{\cdot}79}$$

or, in the mean, a polar elongation of $\frac{1}{95}$ nearly, the equatoreal radius of the Earth being taken as unity. The accordance is almost perfect.

Having thus determined the two empirical elements, the one independent of the other, necessary for computing the theoretical linear values of degrees of latitude and longitude, namely the polar excentricity of the terrestrial globe $= \frac{1}{95}$ and the measure of an equatoreal degree = 56,726·3 Toises; and adopting for the number of vibrations of the constant pendulum in a mean solar day, and the length of the pendulum beating seconds, at the equator, the values deduced from empirical observations by Astronomy herself: my next step was to establish for the purpose of computation those purely geometrical formulae, which Modern Science had been in search of for the last century and a half, and had searched for in vain.

Thus, if the radius vector of the Earth is designated by r; the semi-major axis by D; the semi-minor axis by d; and any given geographical latitude by l, we have:—

$$r = \sqrt{(d \cos l)^2 + (D \sin l)^2} \quad . \quad . \quad (1)$$

for computing, with, r=3,250,177 Toises, being the radius corresponding to 56,726·3 Toises, (the actual measure of an equatoreal degree,) the linear values of the radius vector for any given latitude.

The purely tentative formula of Modern Astronomy: $m = 57013{\cdot}109^t - 286{\cdot}337 \cos 2l + 0{\cdot}611 \cos 4l - 0{\cdot}001 \cos 6l$, was replaced by the simple geometrical formula:—

$$m = r.\frac{P}{180} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (2)$$

in which r represents the radius vector, and P the proportion of the circumference of the circle to its diameter, for computing the theoretical linear extent of a meridian degree, m, in any given geographical latitude.

In the same manner, the geometrical formula:—

$$p = r \cos l.\frac{P}{180} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (3)$$

in which p represents the theoretical linear extent of a degree of the parallel in any given geographical latitude l, was substituted for the purely tentative formula of Modern Astronomy: $p = 57156{\cdot}285^t \cos l - 47{\cdot}825 \cos l \times 0{\cdot}060 \cos 5l$; and for that of $s' = 39{\cdot}01677 + {\cdot}20277 + \sin 2l - {\cdot}00880 \times \sin 2l.\ \cos 2l$, the geometrical formula:—

$$s = \sqrt{\frac{r}{R}.\ s^2} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (4)$$

where R designates the equatoreal radius of the Earth, s the empirical length of the seconds-pendulum at the equator, and s' the theoretical length of the seconds-pendulum in any given geographical latitude, to be computed from the former. Lastly, for computing the theoretical number of oscillations in a mean solar day, o'. the tentative formula of Modern Astronomy: $o' = 86{,}246{\cdot}8\ (1 \times {\cdot}00514491 \sin 2l)\ \frac{1}{2}$ was replaced by the geometrical formula:—

$$o' = \sqrt[4]{\frac{r}{R}\ o^4} \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (5)$$

in which o represents the empirical number of vibrations at the equator. All these formulae are unexceptional and of the utmost simplicity. If Delambre is correct in stating, that "tous les calculateurs aiment surtout ce qui est facile, court, et commode et par une suite nécessaire plus exact" (11), they have some claim to the gratitude of calculators; for, at present. "it is hodman's work, which consumes the time of the astronomer." * (12)

7 See *f.i.* Sir Henry James' Geodetical Tables, based on the Elements of the Figure of the Earth, given in the Account of the Principal Triangulation of the Ordnance Trigonometrical Survey. Published by authority of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War. London, 1858, 4°, p.p. 4 and 13.

8 Arago, Astronomie Populaire, Paris, 1856, 4 vols. 8°, vol. IV. p. 69.

9 Encyclopaedia Britannica, 8th ed. London, 1855, 26 vols. 4°, vol. IX. p. 574.

10 Arago, Astronomie Populaire, vol. IV. p. 70.

11 Delambre, Histoire de l'Astronomie au XVII^I Siècle, Paris, 1827, 4°, p. 352.

12 Nichol, The Planet Neptune, London, 1851, 8°, p. 68. I cannot but believe," the late Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow remarks on this occasion, "and my belief is founded on a reflection on *the remarkably loose, tentative, and artificial condition of our higher calculus*,—that some discovery here awaits us, some grasping of a new and broad principle as the basis of a new analytic art, which shall again effect in the region of science a reformation equivalent to that which ranks among the chief of the honors of Des Cartes; and indeed it will be only then that our growing and extending apparatus for exploring the contents of the skies will reach its efficiency, as a means of revealing the character of their motions, the comprehensiveness and simplicity of their laws.'.

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But, above all, they remove every imaginary element, all confusion, perplexity, and contradiction, connected with the present state of the theory of the figure and dimensions of the Earth, from the latter, and reduce it to a condition of perfect mathematical harmony, in a word, to a simple geometrical problem, in accordance with the nature of Exact Science.

Now, for the purpose of testing the new theory, the above formulae were applied to the following pendulum observations and measured arcs, *viz*:—

Meridians arcs, or arcs of latitude :—

Russian arc, included between 70° 40′ 11″·3 and 45° 20′ 2″·8 of north latitude, in 12 sections.

Scandinavian and North German arcs, included between 67° 8′ 49″·7 and 51° 31′ 47″·9 of north latitude, being five disconnected arcs ;

English arc, (13), included between 60° 49′ 38″·58 and 49° 53′ 33″·93 of north latitude, in 10 sections ;

French arc, included between 51° 28′ 38″·20 and 38° 39′ 59″.17 of north latitude, in 6 sections ;

Indian arc, included between 24° 7′ 11″·8 and 8° 9′ 32″·5 of north latitude, in 7 sections ;

Peruvian arc, included between 0° 2′ 32″·7 of north, and 3° 4′ 30″·8 of south latitude ;

Cape arc, included between 30° 21′ 28″·3 and 33° 56′ 3″·0 of south latitude, in 3 sections ;

Arcs of parallel, or arcs of longitude :—

Great arc of the mean parallel, extending from Marennes to Fiume, and comprising an amplitude of 15° 32′ 26″·7 in the mean north latitude of 45° 43′ 12″, in 70 sections ;

French arc across the mouth of the Rhone, comprising an amplitude of 1° 53′ 49″·0 in the mean north latitude of 43° 31′ 50″ in 4 sections.

English arcs between Greenwich and Valentia, comprising an amplitude of 5° 26′ 16″·0 between 52° 18′ 57″·2 and 50° 58′ 38″·2 of north latitude, in 4 sections, of which 2 only are connected ;

Indian arcs between Gootydrog and Meenachiporam, comprising an amplitude of 2° 18′ 0″·7 between 15° 7′ 19″·0 and 9° 12′ 21″·0 of north latitude, being 5 disconnected parallel sections of the Indian meridian arc ;

Pendulum-observations :—

Seconds pendulum :—
38 observations in the northern hemisphere.
9 observations in the southern hemisphere.
Constant pendulum :
41 observations in the northern hemisphere.
20 observations in the southern hemisphere.
} At various stations between 79° 49′ 58″ of north, and 62° 56′ 11″ of south, latitude.

On a comparison of the theoretical values computed for all these given data, the mean resulting differences between theory and observation are found to be :—

44 sections of meridian arcs representing a distance in arc of 80° 57′ 23″·8.	Mean difference. Obs. + 0·t 11 in a degree.
83 sections of arcs of parallel, representing a distance in arc of 37° 0′ 14″·9.	Obs. + 0·t 13 in a degree.
108 observations of the pendulum at various stations, included within a meridian distance in arc of 142° 46′ 9″.	Obs. + 0·00011 inch in the length of the seconds-pendulum. Obs. + 0·074 vibr. in the number of vibrations in a mean solar day.

These differences, as remarkable for their consistency and harmony with each other, as for their smallness, prove to evidence that the determining elements, used in the calculation, namely, the value of $\frac{1}{95}$ of the Earth's equatoreal radius for the polar excentricity, and the value of 56,726·3 Toises for the linear extent of an equatoreal degree, represent and determine so closely the true proportions and dimensions of the Earth, as to require, for the present at least, no modification. It must, therefore, be regarded as a matter of *absolute mathematical certainty*, that the shape of our planet is that of a prolate ellipsoid of revolution, the polar radius of which exceeds its equatoreal radius by the $\frac{1}{95}$th part, nearly, of the former.

The cosmical fact, which suggested to Newton, always ready to generalise, the idea of his more that speculative theory of the primitively fluid condition of the Earth, is the very sensible polar flattening of Jupiter. But that the peculiar form of this planet is not the result of any general law of nature, the author of the '*Principia*' might have concluded from the figures of the Moon and the Sun; the former being perfectly spherical, the latter, like the Earth, elongated in the direction of the poles, though in but a slight degree.

Nor are there other proofs of a striking character wanting, to support the results of direct measurement. It is, for instance, an observed fact that, in any latitude whatever, the mean annual temperature of a geographical station, and, on ascending higher at such a station, the temperature of the atmosphere decreases with the increasing distance from the centre of the Earth. Thus, even in the torrid zones, the temperature of elevated positions is moderate, and, at certain altitudes. the Earth is found to be clothed in eternal snow and ice. Experience, therefore, teaches that, if we conceive a greatest sphere, contained within the terrestrial ellipsoid, the greatest heat will be where the actual surface of the Earth coincides with the surface of that sphere, and the greatest cold where the former reaches the greatest elevation above the latter. According to the present astronomical theory, which teaches the Earth to be flattened at the poles, the torrid zones, consequently, should extend about the poles, and the frigid zone along the equator, (as is the case in Jupiter.) But, empirically speaking, we find the reverse to be the case ; and hence, *the very condition of the terrestrial surface* shows that the Earth, instead of being flattened, is elongated in the direction of its poles.

Again, it is an empirical fact, that the duration and the greatest phase of eclipses of the Moon, calculated on the prevailing theory of the Earth's polar depression, do not agree with the observed duration and magnitude ; but that in order to represent the latter more accurately, or, to use the words of Professor von Littrow, [14] "for the purpose of establishing a better accordance between theory and observation," the cone of the shadow of the Earth has to be increased by about its $\frac{1}{60}$ th part, without Modern Astronomy being able to assign a reason for such an augmentation. Arago, [15] certainly, considered it easy to explain away the difficulty by "conceiving that, under certain circumstances, certain atmospheric strata may play the part of the solid and opaque portion of our globe in the formation of the shadow, and that their thickness must be added to the radius of our solid globe" ; and on the strength of this dramatically absurd hypothesis, it is now frequently stated in dry words : "Add the one sixtieth part of $(P+p-\frac{D}{2})$ for the effect of the Earth's atmosphere" [16] or "on account of the terrestrial atmosphere" [17] ; but, independently of every other consideration, it has escaped attention what Arago himself states in a preceding page, namely, "that the height of the Earth's atmosphere is not above the $\frac{1}{132}$nd part of the Earth's semi-diameter," or less than one half of what Arago's hypothesis, ascribing to the "an opaque part acting" strata of the atmosphere twice the thickness of the whole atmosphere itself, here supposes it to be. The difference in question is almost exactly the difference between the Newtonian and the true figure of the Earth, or the sum of Newton's theoretical mean equatoreal excentricity of $\frac{1}{152}$, unconsciously retained in her formulae by Modern Astronomy, and the actual polar excentricity of $\frac{1}{95}$, $=\frac{1}{58\cdot5}$; and thus furnishes another cosmical proof of the Earth's polar elongation.

In addition to all these proofs of a positive kind, I have, in your journal of the 15th ult., negatively shown firstly, that neither the physical connection itself between the Earth's equatoreal velocity of rotation on the one side, and the velocity of heavy bodies descending to its surface, on the other, nor the constant character of its effect, on which the Newtonian theory of the figure of the Earth is mathematically made to rest, have a real existence ; secondly that the equatoreal excentricity, resulting therefrom, corresponds to the linear extent of about one hundred and sixty English miles, applied, and ascribed, to the equatoreal circumference of the Earth in excess of the truth ; and thirdly, that this linear value of about one hundred and sixty English miles is represented in the 'Principia' by three positive mathematical errors, partly arising from principle, partly from arithmetical calculation.

I might here leave the problem of the figure and dimensions of the Earth, essentially solved in every sense, to the judgment of the reader. There remains, however, one more proof of so interesting a nature, that I may be permitted still to adduce it. It is connected with the pendulum. For, now that the true laws of this instrument are known, it is plain that it can be used for the determination not only of the proportions, but *of the linear dimensions of the Earth as well*. All we require to know for this purpose, are the numerical values of the terrestrial radius vector, r, corresponding to the observed length of the seconds-pendulum, or the observed number of vibrations of the constant pendulum in any given latitude, and which are found by the following simple geometrical formulae :—

$$r = \frac{R}{S^2} . s^2 \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (6)$$

$$r = \frac{R}{O^4} . o^4 \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad . \quad (7)$$

where R denotes the equatoreal radius of the Earth, S the length of the seconds-pendulum at the equator, s its length in the given latitude, O the number of vibrations of the constant pendulum in a mean solar day at the equator. and o the number in the given latitude. The linear value of r having thus been found, the corresponding values of degrees of latitude and longitude are deduced from it by formulae (2) and (3.) Even the latitude may, approximately at least, be determined from the latter values, or else directly from the radius vector. In this place, however, it will suffice to deduce from a limited number of the most accurate pendulum-observations the corresponding radii vectores and linear values of meridian degrees, and to compare them with

13. In the "Ordnance Survey," p. 732, the distances given for Calton Hill, both the non-corrected and the corrected, are affected with an error of 10,000 feet; the correct numbers, instead of 220,3487·7 and 2 0, 3477·2 feet, being 221. 3487·7 and 221,3477·2 feet. Hence, the distance, too, between Durham and Calton Hill is 433,472·7 instead of 423,472·7 feet ; and the distance between Calton Hill and Great Stirling 551,211·4 instead of 561,211·4 feet. The distances also of 2844909·0 and 2844897·6. given for Cowhythe are erroneous to the extent of 1000, or nearly 1000 feet. Captain Clarke or Sir Henry James would actually seem to have stumbled upon these errors, without taking the trouble to examine into, and correct. them ; for, at p. 742, in reference to the final table of the English arc, it is remarked : "The number of points having astronomical latitudes is so great, that we may dispense with some of them without fear of lessening the accuracy of the final results. *We shall, therefore, omit Cowhythe, Calton Hill*—[the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh]—and all the Irish points."

Under the late General Colby's direction the practice was introduced in · er Majesty's Ordnance Map Office, to employ, in the geodetic calculations, Mr. Airy's erroneous elements of the figure of the Earth, and of thus *vitiating the immediate results of the triangulation of the United Kingdom*—to establish which geometrically was the sole business of the Survey—by modifying them so as to adapt them to Newton's theory. Hence, the whole of the numerical results of the National survey, *so far as they are based upon those elements*, are erroneous and therefore valueless ; and not only will the modified distances have to be recalculated, but a large portion of the work itself, also, will have to be reprinted.

14. Theoretische and Praktische Astronomie, Wien, 1824, 3 vols. 8°, vol. II. p. 257.

15. Arago's Popular Astronomy, translated by Admiral Smyth and Professor Grant, vol. II. p. 352.

16. H. Breen, Practical Astronomy, p. 337.

17. Drechsler, Die Sonnen-und Mondfinsternisse, p. 176.

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the theoretical values. The results are contained in the following table:—

Stations.	Observed Elements.		Radius Vector.			Length of a Meridian Degree.			Latitude.
	Length of Seconds Pendulum.	Number of Vibrations.	Deduced from Pendulum Observation.	Computed from Theory.	Differ.	Deduced from Pendulum Observation.	Computed from Theory.	Differ.	
	Engl. Inch.		Toises.	Toises.	Toises.	Toises.	Toises.	Toises.	° ′ ″
Stockholm	39·16541	......	3,275,538	3,275,527	+ 11	57,168·9	57,168·7	+ 0·2	N 59 20 31
Sitka	......	86420·54	3,274,351	3,274,305	+ 46	57,148·2	57,147·4	+ 0·8	57 2 58
Königsberg	39·15072	......	3,273,081	3,273,013	+ 68	57,120·0	57,124·0	+ 1·1	54 42 50
Clifton	39·14600	......	3,272,292	3,272,301	− 9	57,112·4	57,112·6	− 0·2	53 27 43
Falkland Island	......	86390·84	3,271,153	3,271,191	− 38	57,092·4	57,093·0	− 0·6	S 51 31 44
London	......	86400·00	3,271,177	3,271,187	− 10	57,092·8	57,093·0	− 0·2	N 51 31 8
London	39·13929	......	3,271,170	3,271,185	− 15	57,092·7	57,093·0	− 0·3	51 31 8
Dunkirk	39·13773	......	3,270,910	3,270,904	+ 6	57,088·2	57,088·1	+ 0·1	51 2 12
Shanklin	......	86390·40	3,270,632	3,270,662	− 30	57,083·7	57,084·2	− 0·5	50 37 24
Fiume	39·11788	......	3,267,593	3,267,518	+ 75	57,030·3	57,020·0	+ 1·3	45 19 0
Toulon	39·10952	......	3,266,195	3,266,208	− 13	57,005·9	57,006·1	− 0·2	43 7 20
Toulon	......	86367·16	3,266,206	3,266,208	− 2	57,006·1	57,006·1	0·0	43 7 20
New York	39.10120	......	3,264,806	3,264,776	+ 30	56,981·6	56,981·1	+ 0·5	40 42 43
New York	......	86358·00	3,264,830	3,264,776	+ 54	56,982·0	56,981·1	+ 0·9	40 42 43
Cape of Good Hope	39·07800	......	3,260,932	3,260,870	+ 62	56,914.0	56,912·9	+ 1·1	33 55 15
Cape of Good Hope	......	86331·58	3,260,829	3,260,870	− 41	56,212·2	56,912·9	− 0·7	33 55 15
Paramatta	......	86331·48	3,260,812	3,260,810	+ 2	56,911·0	56,911·0	0·0	S 33 38 43
Madras	......	86272·36	3,251,801	3,251,036	− 55	56,756.1	56,757·0	− 0·9	N 13 4 9
Bahia	39·02433	......	3,251,982	3,251,917	+ 65	56,757·8	56,756·7	+ 1·1	S 12 59 21
Bahia	......	86272·38	3,251,894	3,251,917	− 23	56,756·3	56,756·7	− 0.4	12 59 21

The resulting mean differences are :—

linear value of radius vector, Obs. + 9t. 15

meridian degree Obs. + 0t. 15

which is again in perfect accordance with the differences, previously obtained, and fully confirms them. The importance of the pendulum, as an instrument for determining the linear dimensions as well as the proportions of the Earth, is thus rendered apparent. Its applicability for this purpose was, before its true laws were known, not even dreamt of in modern astronomy and geodesy, but held to be absolutely impossible. The results, exhibited in the above table, prove the truth of those laws to evidence, and at the same time remove the last doubt as to the Earth's polar elongation and real proportions, if such a doubt could, in any mind amenable to reason, and open to logical, geometrical, and empirical proof, have still existed.

There attaches to the dimensions of the Earth an interest, both scientific and practical, even greater than to its shape, and both subjects admitting of a more popular treatment, and presenting, besides their importance to navigation, features of a more generally attractive nature, than the problems which have here been discussed, some future remarks on those subjects may not prove unacceptable to your readers.

Meanwhile, I can feel no hesitation in adding that, however long professional astronomers and mathematicians may persist in their factious and egotistical opposition to a new truth, which upsets not only much cherished theories, but subverts the very ground on which their own personal fame or standing rests: a truth, no longer to be shaken and defying public denial on the part of any man of science, who has a reputation to lose, *the Earth's polar elongation* is, nevertheless. It is a truth, moreover, which constitutes one of the most momentous scientific discoveries of this age, and from which, once recognized, will date a new epoch in the history of Theoretical and Physical Astronomy. Yet, withal, it is but the most unimportant of the great cosmical facts, first apprehended by me, and which will serve, hereafter, as the foundation of a new "System of the World," destined, in all human probability, to endure at least as many thousands of years, as the Newtonian has lasted hundreds.

I am very respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
JOHS. VON GUMPACH.

The "Astor-House" Hotel,
Shanghai, March 22nd, 1870.

Law Reports.

CRIMINAL COURT.

March 22nd.

Before Sir E. HORNBY.

REG. *v.* REV. E. W. SYLE.

Registration during 1868 and non-registration for the current year having been proved —his Lordship asked Defendant if he had anything to say to the Court, they were ready to hear.

Defendant.—Nothing, my Lord: I expect to pay the fine and cost of summons—all the expenses. The paper I hold in my hand is an Apology—not for neglecting, but for complying with the existing Registration requirements.

His Lordship.—I do not see how an Apology can be given for doing a thing.

Defendant.—This is a matter so much "more honored in the breach than the observance" that I feel the doing of it calls for an Apology.

His Lordship.—I cannot understand what you have to apologise for, if you intend to obey the order of the Court. I am quite willing to hear anything you have to say, but there is really no apology to me necessary for doing what the Court order you to do.

Defendant.—So I supposed, my Lord.

Fined $10 and Costs.

After the above case, that of R. *v.* Simpson also for Non-registration, was called on; but that gentleman not making his appearance, Sir E. Hornby ordered a warrant to be issued for his apprehension, and remarked to the reporters of the press present in Court, that he wished it to be mentioned in the Law reports, that warrants will in all cases be issued for the arrest of persons who do not appear to answer summonses when regularly served upon them for Non-registration; and should such warrants be served after office hours, the person or persons on whom such warrants are served must not be surprised if they have to pass a night in the Consular gaol.

March 23rd.

R. *v.* MICHIE (Non-registration.)

Mr. Robinson for the defendant.

Mr. ROBINSON wished to take a preliminary objection against the validity of the summons. His objection was "that the summons dated 21st March 1870, addressed to Mr. Michie, to appear and answer the charge of not having registered himself for the year 1870, at H. M.'s Consulate Shanghai, in conformity with the 114th and, 115th section of the Order in Council 1865, is not signed by any Magistrate or Judge *or other officer of the Supreme Court enabled* by law to issue or grant the same, and is therefore a nullity."

The CHIEF JUDGE had already decided this point, when Mr. Robinson raised the same objection last year; and would certainly not now overrule his own decision.

Mr. ROBINSON said it was necessary to revive the objection, because he should rely on it in case *of future proceedings being taken to quash the* conviction—assuming that conviction followed. What he argued was, that it was the intention of the Order in Council that the course of procedure should be the same as in England, and in that case should bear the signature of the officer issuing. In support of this view, Mr. Robinson referred the Court to secs. 5 and 68 of the Order in Council 1865 and Rule 339 of the Rules of Procedure made thereunto, and to Oke's synopsis 9th edition p. 108 and cases there cited. This authority showed that the practice in English Courts was for the justice to issue his own summons. And he would observe that it was inconvenient that the summons did not contain the name of the person making this charge, because it was right that every accused person should know who was his accuser.

The CHIEF JUDGE would decide as he did last year, that it was the practice of this Court to seal summonses only.

Mr. ROBINSON—That it is the practice—not that it is right?

The CHIEF JUDGE—said the practice was right; and referred to the forms given in the schedule.

Mr. ROBINSON *replied that the forms should* be read intelligently, and together with the clauses of the order; they were not to be blindly copied.

ALEX. HARVEY, sworn, said, in reply to the judge—that Mr. Michie was not registered this year.

Mr. ROBINSON.—Is that the only evidence Mr. Harvey has to give—that Mr. Michie is not registered?

The CHIEF JUDGE asked Mr. Harvey whether Mr. Michie were registered in 1868 and 1869.

Mr. HARVIE (after reference to the register) said he was.

Mr. ROBINSON—Is Mr. Harvey the person making the charge?

Mr. HARVEY said he was acting under instruction from the Consul.

Mr. ROBINSON pressed the question, whether Mr. Harvey was the person making the charge.

Mr. HARVEY. No. I am not.

Mr. ROBINSON had no further question to ask.

The CHIEF JUDGE called upon Mr. Robinson for his defence.

Mr. ROBINSON, then I understand the case for the prosecution is closed.

The CHIEF JUDGE, Yes; I understand it so.

Mr. ROBINSON then had to make a first objection, that there was no prosecutor present, and therefore there was no charge.

The CHIEF JUDGE—Mr. Harvey says he acts under Mr. Medhurst's instructions.

Mr. ROBINSON—Mr. Medhurst is not before the Court. The *only person* who is *before* the Court is Mr. Harvie, and he says he is not the prosecutor.

The CHIEF JUDGE Mr. Medhurst is in Court, (pointing to him.) You know as well as I do, Mr. Robinson, that it is not necessary the prosecutor should give evidence. All the prosecutor *has to do*, is *to make out* a case. If he has not a knowledge of the facts himself, he produces persons who have.

Mr. ROBINSON said the prosecutor must appear as the accuser; and begged the Judge to make a note of his objection.

The CHIEF JUDGE declined. He considered the objection immaterial, and would not burden his note book with things perfectly immaterial. Mr. R. said the prosecutor was not present. He (the Chief Judge) said it was not necessary he should be present.

Mr. ROBINSON said that was not his objection; and the misunderstanding showed how necessary it was that notes should be taken. He objected that there was no accuser.

The CHIEF JUDGE requested Mr. Robinson to put his objection on paper; he could only want these things *for ulterior proceedings; they* could not affect the case here.

Mr. ROBINSON was sorry to hear the Court express a foregone concluson. He handed in his objection as follows:—"That there was no accuser, and therefore the charge should be dismissed."

Mr. ROBINSON *appeared in behalf of* Mr. Michie, not to contest the expediency or the legality of the tax. He had little doubt those were matters beyond the control of the Court; but to contest the legality of the steps taken against Mr. Michie. The Court might think that he was travelling over the same ground as before; but there were two reasons why he should do so—1st that his most material objection *had been, on the previous occasion*, very partially answered; and 2nd because, when he intended to question the jurisdiction of the Court, it was his duty to bring very clearly forward the points upon which he raised the question. He was not justified in taking for granted that the Court remembered the reasons which had been urged in the previous case; but was bound to bring them forward again, so *that they might appear in the record.*

He would also ask the Court to give him credit for not wishing to take up its time unnecessarily; but for urging his objections because he believed that they were valid. Perhaps it

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was unnecessary to remind his Lordship that, if a judge assumes a jurisdiction which he has not, assuming that a conviction takes place and the conviction is quashed, the judge was liable in damages to the person convicted. He must say that he had been suprised at the manner in which the case for the prosecution had been conducted. He had thought that pains would have been taken to establish the case legally.

He would now state the objections on which he intended to rely. The first was "That this Court has no jurisdiction in the matter of the complaint charged against the accused, because the neglect charged in the said summons of the 21st day of March 1870 is not an act or omission which would, by a Court of Justice having summary Criminal Jurisdiction in England, be deemed an offence making the person guilty of such neglect liable to punishment in England, and is not a neglect which is declared an offence by the China and Japan order in Council 1865 or any regulation or rule made under it." In support of this objection he referred to Sec. 6 of the order in Council.

"Any act other than an act that would by a Court or Justice having criminal jurisdiction in England be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment in England, shall not, in the exercise of criminal jurisdiction under this Order, be deemed a crime or offence making the person doing such act liable to punishment."

Now the power of summary conviction, he took to be unknown to the common law of England; it only existed by virtue of special statutes; so unless the Court could point to some statute authorizing summary procedure in this case, he submitted that it was exceeding its jurisdiction, and going altogether out of its province. It must be admitted that failure to register, here, was not an offence known to the statute law of England. If it were an offence it must have been made so by the Order in Council. But he denied that any portion of the order in Council did expressly make it an offence; and not only was there no express declaration making it so, but he would call the attention of the Court to presumptive evidence that it was never intended to make it criminal. The first presumption was a strong one, for if the Court would refer to the 92nd 100th and 113th clauses of the order in Council, it would see that when the Order wished to make an offence criminal, which would not be so ordinarily, it did so expressly. Unlawful trading with Japan was not an offence against the Law of England, but was made an offence; and again in the 100th Sec., language derisive of native religion was made an offence. The order, therefore, where dealing with acts that were not ordinary offences, prescribed the mode of procedure. Now if the order took pains to express clearly when it was intended to make exceptional offences. it was only reasonable to infer that, where it avoided similar language, it intended dissimilar procedure. The 60th Sec. said that.

"If any person, other than one of Her Majesty's Consular Officers, takes possession of, and in any manner administers any part of the personal property of any person deceased, without obtaining probate or administration within three months after the death of the deceased,—* * * he shall be liable to such penalty not exceeding 500 dollars as the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose."

Now suppose if, instead of that language, the language of the 114th Sec. had been followed, would the Court rule that the remedy in the former case was to issue a criminal summons and convict in a summary way? He (Mr. R.) contended that such an inference was insupportable. The omission of any reference to a conviction, in the 114th section was most significant. In all the other clauses he had quoted, there was a reference to conviction. In that clause there was none. And the Court was not entitled to hold that the meaning of clauses differently warded was identical. So much for the language of the Order in Council. Another presumption against the intention to make non-registration a criminal offence, was the unreasonable position in which the Court would be placed. The Consul only had power to excuse non-registration. The Court had no such power. Supposing that a British subject went to the Consul and gave an excellent excuse, which the Consul, from malice or any other reason, declined to accept, and summoned him. The Court might agree with the excuse and might reason with the Consul; but if he were obdurate, it would have to convict a man morally innocent—all because an offence was treated as criminal, which it was never intended should be so. There was a third point in support of his (Mr. R's.) view. I am to-day guilty of an offence, in not having registered. I continue to repeat that offence every day for remainder of the year, but the law can take no cognisance of the repetition. Our British statute law was not so loosely framed as to permit such a contingency, and he argued therefore that it was not the intention to make non-registration a criminal offence; therefore that the Court could not convict his client; and, if it did convict, would be travelling beyond its jurisdiction.

In submitting his third objection, Mr. Robinson would assume. for purposes of argument, that the Court had jurisdiction. and would then urge:—"That if the Court has jurisdiction no offence is charged, and therefore the summons should be dismissed, on the ground that it omits to aver that the Defendant has failed to excuse himself to the satisfaction of the Consular Officer."

The charge laid down in the present Summons, is that Mr. Michie has neglected to register, in 1870. But Mr. Robinson contended that no offence is charged by those words. If there be an offence, under the O. in C. it consists in not registering and not excusing oneself to the Consul. Consequently, it is essential that the words "and to excuse" should be inserted in the Summons. He was aware the Court said that, if that had been intended, the expression used would be "not having excused;" but he would reply that before a man can be charged with an offence he must have committed it. Failing to register or excuse within the time prescribed, constituted the offence; but this offence was not charged, consequently there was no offence. The evidence for the prosecution was defective in many points; but technically, he would rely on this. The order in Council imposed a penalty for non-registration on British subjects resident in China, of the age of 21 years. How were these two points to be proved?

The CHIEF JUDGE. If it were a civil case it could be done by putting the Defendant in the box. There are however other means to establish a fact of this kind, by prima facie evidence.

Mr. ROBINSON.—But you cannot put a man accused of a criminal offence, in the box. So how was it possible to prove the two incidents. Yet, unless they were proved, the Court could not convict. It would be as reasonable to convict a man of abducting a girl under 16 years of age, without proving that she was under 16. He thought this also led to a strong assumption that it was not intended to make the offence criminal.

The CHIEF JUDGE—pointed out that the order in Council made every other penalty applicable to "British subjects." According to Mr. R.'s argument, no conviction could ever take place, unless it were proved that the accused was a British subject. How was this ever to be proved?

Mr. ROBINSON thought the intention was, to prove it by registration; and the old system of registration perfectly attained the object, but the present system defeated it, because men will pay the fine and will not register. The Court was liable to considerable difficulty in consequence. He only put this forward as one reason for thinking it was not intended to make non-registration a Criminal offence. A man could not be convicted unless it were proved that he was 21; but the Consul had no means of proving the point.

For these reasons he submitted, with all respect, that the Court could not convict in the present instance.

The CHIEF JUDGE—said the objections taken were almost precisely the same as those raised by Mr. Robinson last year; and it was only necessary for him to recapitulate what he then said. He had then decided that it was the practice of the Court to seal and not to sign summonses, It had been held that disobedience against an order in Council does constitute misdemeanour. The Order in Council says a person not registering is liable to a fine of $10; it was clear therefore that the Court had power. In regard to the 3rd point, the presumption was that defendant had not excused himself to the Consul, as the latter had given orders that he should be summoned, which he would not have done, if a satisfactory excuse had been tendered. Nothing, therefore, remained but for him (the Chief Judge) to carry out the law, without remark as to its expediency.

Mr. ROBINSON.—I understand that the Court convicts?

The CHIEF JUDGE.—Yes and fines $10.

Mr. ROBINSON asked that the conviction might be drawn up in the usual form, and served.

The CHIEF JUDGE took the opportunity of mentioning a rule which he intended to carry out in future; that no plaint would be accepted from any person who was not registered. Such a person would be amenable to the Court but no plaint would be received from him. No doubt, he might, if Mr. Robinson were right in the view he took, expose himself and his successors to litigation—through actions that might be brought against them; but so long as the tax existed, he thought it his duty to carry out the law to the best of his ability.

Mr. ROBINSON said the Court could scarcely, *suo intuitu*, take notice whether a British Subject were registered or not.

The CHIEF JUDGE.—I was going to begin with you. If you had appeared in Court without having registered, I was going to decline to hear you; but you kindly saved me the unpleasantness.

POLICE COURT.

21st March, 1870.

Before G. JAMIESON Esq.

R. *v.* ROWLANDS (Drunk &c.)

Prisoner stated that, having been unwell for ten days, he had taken two glasses of rum. This being his second offence, he was sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

R. *v.* GEO. LITTLE (Theft.)

Prisoner was charged with stealing a quantity of clothing from Messrs. Papps and Maloney. He had been in the employ of Messrs. Evans & Co., for about two months, and part of the property stolen was found in his chest. Mr. Evans stated that, according to prisoner's own confession, he had robbed him of twelve bottles of brandy. that he could not tell the amount of his loss, owing to the facilities there were for theft from his premises by a dishonest person. Prisoner was formerly employed as steward on board a steamer, had been in Shanghai about six months. He had previously by borne a good character. Prisoner admitted his guilt. Sentenced to three months imprisonment with hard labor.

22nd March, 1870.

R. *v* W. SINCLAIR.

(Drunk and disorderly in a native shop.)

The prisoner had no defence to make, he was drunk and did not know what he was doing. He hoped his worship would not fine him heavily, as he was only in the receipt of £2.10.0 per month.

Fined $1.00 and costs.

NORTH-GERMAN CONSULATE.

March 25th, 1870.

Before W. ANNECKE, Esq., *Consul*, and E. HUBENER, B. TELGE, } *Assessors.*

SUNTAH *vs.* SCHEIBLER, MATHAEI & Co.

Claim for Tls. 928.89 for an alleged breach of contract, &c.

Mr. Cowie appeared for the Plaintiff.

The Defendants in person.

This case, it will be remembered, was part heard on the 22nd January, and was reported in the *N.-C. Herald* on the 1st Feby. last.

The Consul said that, since the case had been adjourned the opinions of two experts had been taken as to the quality of the needles, one stated they were, and the other that they were not, according to the muster, and he wished to know if Mr. Cowie had any additional evidence to adduce on the subject.

Mr. COWIE said he was prepared to offer the evidence of a purchaser of the needles from Suntah, who declined to complete the contract on the ground that they were not according to muster.

The COURT declined to receive such evidence; coming as it would from an interested party.

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Mr. Cowie would then leave that point for settlement by the Court, remarking that upon the decision of that question also rested the right of the Plaintiff, to a return of the bargain money. The only other item now requiring investigation was the sum of Tls. 253.89. He had carefully looked through the somewhat lengthy accounts (handed in) of the Plaintiff, and had had a short statement prepared shewing the balance due from the defendants.

This statement was carefully examined by the Court and compared with the accounts of the Defendants, and after several questions had been put to the parties concerning the same, the Court withdrew to consider their judgment.

After a brief interval, the Court re-opened and the Consul pronounced the following decision.

The Court finds that the needles tendered by the Defendants were not according to muster, and the Defendants are therefore ordered to return to the Plaintiff the bargain money or sum of Tls. 275. That the Defendants deliver to the Plaintiff the box of velvets claimed, or its value, Tls. 253.89. That the claim of Tls. 400, for market difference, be disallowed. That the Court expenses be borne by both parties equally.

MIXED COURT.

Before C. Himly, Esq., Interpreter N. G. Confederation, and Chen.

March 25th.

Scheibler Mathaei & Co. v. Tsang-yu-sung.

Claim for Tls. 1,192 loss on sale of 12 Bales Silk.

Plaintiffs in person.

Mr. Cowie, who appeared for the defendant, stated that his client disputed payment on several grounds. The answer put in shewed that he had, in September 1868, sent to London, through the agency of the Plaintiff's firm, twelve bales of re-reeled Haining silk; and on the 7th inst. Plaintiffs furnished him with account sales shewing a loss thereon of Tls. 2,337,—or nearly forty per cent on the invoice value. The Defendant objected to the sale, and his pleas were briefly—1. That the account sales described the silk as re-reeled Tsatlees, whereas he had shipped re-reeled Hainings. 2. That the alleged loss in weight of about three per cent was excessive. 3. That the silk is said to have been sold for 22s. 6d. per lb., whereas the London prices of re-reeled Hainings, on or about the 24th December last, the day of sale, was 29s. 6d. 4. That the loss of 40 per cent under these circumstances was unreasonable and unjust. 5. That the loss was incurred through the Plaintiff's own fault, and the goods were sold for less than could have been obtained.

Plaintiffs produced in Court a muster of re-reeled Tsatlee, and stated that the silk shipped by them for defendant was similar; that a public silk Inspector had examined the silk before it was shipped and stated it to be rereeled Tsatlee. They also put in evidence to shew 3 per cent was the usual allowance for loss in weight in shipment of silk.

Mr. Cowie handed in two certificates, shewing that defendant purchased 12 bales of Haining silk, whose connexion with the case was not proved.

Defendant stated that he thought the muster produced was rereeled Haining.

Mr. Cowie.—The muster produced not being a portion of the silk shipped by plaintiffs for defendant, it cannot be accepted as evidence of quality of silk shipped.

A lengthened discussion then took place between the Interpreter and Chên, as to the validity of the gist plea. After examining plaintiff's Broker, Chên suggested an adjournment, in order that a compromise might be arranged between the parties.

The Plaintiffs objecting to this course, Chên dismissed the Petition.

The Interpreter said he did not agree to the decision, so the case will, we presume, be reheard in a Court of Appeal.

Miscellaneous.

We hear that a Racket Handicap is being got up,—play to commence on the 23rd April.

A meeting of the Gun Club was held on Saturday, at which three Sweepstakes were shot for. The first, (quail,) was won by Waller, Chambers second. The second, (pigeons) was won by Higson, Crofts second; and the third by Sim.

H. I. M.'s Gunboat *Tungche* returned to Shanghai on Wednesday afternoon, from the Upper Yangtsze. This vessel was for two months detained above Hankow, in consequence of the low state of the River; and in the attempt to render assistance to the unfortunate *Confucius* which was wrecked close to Tiger Hill, she ran on to one of the numerous banks when the water was still falling, and stuck fast until the river swelled sufficiently to float her. The river is now said to have risen 12 to 14 feet, near Hankow.

The subjoined paragraph from the *Pall Mall Gazette* will show that, however dreadful a sink we Shanghaites reside in, other places enjoy very similar horrors. Yet people seen to live—even in London; so that we may hope to struggle through a few more years, in Shanghai

"A correspondent of the *Builder* calls attention to the fact that the present waste ground of the Law Courts' site is undermined by old drains and innumerable sewers, and that the soil surrounding these drains is in many places like a cesspool. The whole of last summer, the effluvium round the spot was, he says, "a caution," and the neighbourhood has been severely stricken by fever; even the better classes have suffered, and how must it fare, he asks, with the poor that inhabit Maiden-lane and other thoroughfares and courts adjoining? In all probability it fares rather badly; but the site was so convenient, from its central position, for spreading fever, and the old drains came in so conveniently, that we should have been departing from every time honoured precedent if we had taken any steps for preventing mischief from the cause referred to. The majority of our houses, even the best houses, are strongly suspected of having no communication whatever with the main sewer. The air we breathe, the ground we tread on, is contaminated by the pestilential gases which arise from new and old drains and sewers. Yet we bear it all without a murmur, and there is no reason why we should make any exception in favour of "the poor that inhabit Maiden-lane and other thoroughfares and courts adjoining" When we have quite finished embellishing the Houses of Parliament, and completed the Embankment, and removed the mud from the Serpentine, it will be time enough, if any of us are left, to turn our attention to these sanitary matters which some poor fussy people who cannot die quietly, will keep intruding on our notice.

MASONIC.

The members of the "Rising Sun" R. A. Chapter S. C.) met on the 21st instant, to celebrate their standard festival, "The Vernal Equinox." After the allotted work had been gone through in the Masonic Temple, the Companions adjourned to a banquet at the Club. The following toasts were drunk, after dinner.

The Supreme Rulers of our Respective Countries Proposed by the Chair.

All Grand Royal Arch Chapters—Comp. Eckfeldt.

"The Supreme Grand Chapter of Scotland, whose festival we celebrate." Proposed by Comp. Blanchard.

The Zion Chapter.—Proposed by Comp. Evans, acknowledged by Comp. Gundry.

Prosperity to the Rising Sun Chapter, proposed by Companion Gundry, acknowledged by Comp. Donaldson.

The Ladies—proposed by Comp. Miller, acknowledged by Comp. Steele.

The Press—proposed by Chair, acknowledged by Comp. Thorne.

The following is a list of officers of the Rising Sun Chapter, for the ensuing year.

Comp. Blanchard	M.E Z.
Donaldson	P Z.
J. O. Pendleton	H.
H. Evans	J.
C. E. Penfold	Scribe E.
A. F. Leonard	„ N.
W. D. Gray	P. S.
G. Murray	2nd do.
G. E. Lane	3rd do.
T. Hoare	Janitor.

THE CAVE-TEMPLES OF ELEPHANTA.

These celebrated remains are upon the Island of Elephanta, in the bay, and about seven miles distant from Bombay.

Elephanta is about a mile in length, is lofty, and covered with palm and tamarind trees. Its form is very beautiful, the summit being divided into two peaks of unequal height.

The water is shallow on the western side. A well-worn foot-path points out the way up the hill, across to Bombay and Salsette, the beauty of the prospect is enchanting. More than half the charm lies in the rich, tropical foliage of the fore-ground.

The original entrance to the temple is destroyed. The front view of Elephanta is very picturesque. The rock is draped with luxuriant foliage and wild vines, brilliant with many-colored blossoms, heightening the mysterious gloom of the pillared hall below, at the farthest extremity of which the eye dimly discerns the colossal outlines of the tri-formed god of the temple. The chambers on each side of the grand hall are open to the day, so that all its sculptures can be examined without the aid of torches. The rows of rock-hewn pillars which support the roof, are surmounted by heavy architraves, from which hang the capitals and shattered fragments of some whose bases have been entirely broken away. The Portuguese, in their zeal for destroying heathen idols, planted cannon before the entrance of the cave, and destroyed many of the columns and sculptured panels; but the faces of the colossal Trinity have escaped mutilation. —*Siam Times.*

BHAMO.

Messrs. Bullock Brothers of Rangoon have issued a circular relating to the establishment of a British Political Agency at Bhamo, from which we extract some particulars. The distances given are, from Rangoon to the frontier 350 miles, thence to Mandalay 350 miles, and from the Burmese capital to Bhamo 275 miles,—in all 975 miles. The whole of this length of navigation is open to steamers drawing four feet of water. The population is said to live away from the river, but from Mandalay to Bhamo there are 175 villages on the banks, with about 12,000 houses. This will give a population of 60,000 souls only. The whole population of country above Mandalay is estimated at half a million of souls, or, including the Shan States, at one million.

European manufactures do not appear to have penetrated to any great distance above Mandalay, as the people grow their own cotton, and make all their own clothes. Twist in small quantities, needles, and thread are found a market at Bhamo. But although the country is rich in forests, and forest produts, such as ivory, lac, and bees'-wax, and can also grow rice, cotton, tobacco, linseed, gram, &c., there is scarcely any trade, and no staple article of export, to pay for large imports. At Thambo there are mines of what is said to be excellent coal, a matter of no small importance in the discussion of such a question as the opening of the river to Bhamo. Messrs. Bullock Brothers consider that it is useless to expect a trade to spring up until regular communication by steamer has been established, and at present this can only be done by the Government offering the River Navigation Company a small subsidy of Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 30,000.—(*Englishman.*)

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Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1869.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Souchong.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			416,208.77½	5,417.44	..	422,143.68½	15,004.71	1,042.51	22,186.65½	8,031.99½	990.21	6,789.02½	23,079.08½	78,024.19½
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	416,208.77½	5,417.44	..	422,143.68½	15,004.17	1,042.51	22,186.65½	8,031.99½	990.21	6,789.02½	23,079.08½	78,024.19½

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Sorts.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			1,174.19	36.65	..	1,210.84	3,135.97	60,579.59	8,331.70	118.57	4,123.49½	12,129.67½	19,124.05½	107,543.05½
Surprise	Mar. 19	New York	..	..	..	..	390.46	3,862.27½	690.17½	..	411.47	818.99½	1,282.85¾	7,456.23
New York	„ 21	Do.	1.10	..	..	1.10	6.30	66.38	11.54	..	10.41	28.64	35.66	158.93
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	1,175.29	36.65	..	1,211.94	3,532.73	64,508.24¼	9,033.41½	118 57	4,545.37½	12,977.31	20,442.57¼	115,158.21½

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Brick.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total Green.
Total as per last Report			22,413.75	434.88	21,755.93	44,607.56	294.51	174.37	1,587.33	669.15	..	83.01	45 77	2,854.14
Vulcan	Mar. 14	Hongkong	..	..	..	..	..	..	17.25	..	..	..	..	17.25
Venus	„ 15	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.50	..	..	..	..	6.50
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total.....	22,413.75	434.88	21,755.93	44,607.56	294.51	174.37	1,611.08	669.15	..	83.01	45.77	2,877.80

SILK.

	To Great Britain.	To Marseilles.	To America.	To Hongkong & Coast Ports.	Total China.	Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
Total as per last Report	27,259	5,890	957	1,135	35,241	255	35,496
Subsequent Shipments	1,079	119	19	26	1,243	..	1,243
Total	28,338	6,009	976	1,161	36,484	255	36,739

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COTTON

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong. Export	Hongkong. Re-export.	Hongkong. Tran-shipped.	Coast Ports. Export.	Coast Ports. Re-export.	Coast Ports. Tran-shipped.	Japan. Export.	Japan. Re-export.	Japan. Tran-shipped.	Total. Piculs.
Total as per last Report		632.80	..	200.00	41,161.75	920	..	29,696.60	..	..	72,611.15
Fire Queen	Mar. 15	..	..	..	259.20	..	..	..	..	..	259.20
H. E. Susanne	,, 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	286.00	..	..	286.00
Moneka	,, 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	160.00	..	..	160.00
Norfolk	,, 16	..	..	..	..	..	..	130.10	..	..	130.10
Zephyrus	,, 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	278.50	..	..	278.50
Chinaman	,, 19	..	..	..	28.22	..	..	..	..	..	28.22
Taeping	,, 19	..	..	..	7.20	..	..	..	..	..	7.20
Rona	,, 22	..	..	..	300.00	..	..	246.00	..	..	546.00
New York	,, 21	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,594.42	..	..	2,594.42
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		632.80	..	200.00	41,756.37	920	..	33,391.02	..	..	76,900.79

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THREE WEEKS ENDED 26TH MARCH, 1870.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa. Chests.	Malwa. Weight.	Patna. Chests.	Patna. Weight.	Benares. Chests.	Benares. Weight.	Persian. Chests.	Persian. Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	3146	3146.00	422	506.40	263	315.60	23	23.00
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	44	44.00	1	1.20	..	..	..	..
Imported direct to the shore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3190	3190.00	423	507.60	263	315.60	23	23.00
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	129½	129.50	419	502.80	98	117.60	..	..

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang. Chts.	Chinkiang. Wght.	Kiukiang. Chts.	Kiukiang. Wghts.	Hankow. Chts.	Hankow. Wght.	Chefoo. Chts.	Chefoo. Wght.	Tientsin. Chts.	Tientsin. Wght.	Newchwang. Chts.	Newchwang. Wght.	Ningpo. Chts.	Ningpo. Wght.	Keelung. Chts.	Keelung. Wght.	Total. Chts.	Total. Wght.
Malwa	504	504.00	168	168.00	403	403.00	537	537.00	563½	563.50	330	330.00	256	256.00	..	..	2761½	2761.50
Patna	30	30.00	2	2.40	15	18.00	6	7.20	7	8.40	1	1.20	7	8.40	..	..	68	81.60
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7.20	19	22.80	25	30.00	2	2.40	..	..	52	62.40
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18.00	..	..	15	15.00	..	..	33	33.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	534	540.00	170	170.40	418	421.00	549	551.40	607½	612.70	356	361.20	280	281.80	..	..	2914½	2938.50

FREIGHTS

FROM SHANGHAI DURING THE PAST FORTNIGHT.

Name of Vessel.	Flag.	Rig.	Tons.	Voyage	Lay Days.	Rates.	Remarks.
Meta	N.-Ger.	Schooner	231	Monthly Charter	6 months.	$ 900.00	Per month.
Peter	,,	Barque	246	Newchwang to Hongkong	20	0.42.2	Per picul.
				,, if to Yokohama	20	0.50	,,
				Yokohama to Hiogo	10	0.15	,,
				,, if to Nagasaki	10	0.20	,,
Monro Castle	American	,,	405	Chefoo, Swatow and back	45	4,675.00	In full.
Matilda	British	Brig	252	,, ,, ,,	35	0.50	,,
Bertha	N.-Ger.	Schooner	210	Monthly Charter	4 months.	850.00	Per month.
Hongkong	,,	Barque	227	Chefoo to Swatow	17	0.40	Per picul.
Duke of Abercorn	British	Ship	1050	Hence to Swatow	30	4,100.00	In full.
				Foochow and back	25	3.75	Per ton.
Psyche	Danish	Barque	256	Newchwang to Swatow	16	0.46	Per picul.
Aquarius	Dutch	Brig	242	Foochow to Australia	—	£ 3.5	Per ton.

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SHANGHAI, MARCH 29, 1870.

IMPORTS—SUNDRIES.

The last issue was for the French Mail which left this on the morning of the 23rd. No Mail arrivals since we wrote, but the 11th Feb. dates are due here to-day. Telegrams to 7th March are now due, from Tientsin news reached that the telegram re the death of Mr. Burlingame had been confirmed, we think this may be a rumour based on the previous news. The import market has been very active and many speculative purchases made of Shirtings "to arrive." Cargo arriving has been small, and accounts from the North rather improved. The arrivals consist in, on the 23. The Duke of Abercorn from Liverpool 27th, "Ajax" Str. also from Liverpool via Mauritius, Singapore and Hongkong.

The departures, with the exception of the Vidette for Puget Sound, have been confined to Vessels for the river, the coast and Japan.

PIECE GOODS.—The communication with the north is now fairly opened, but the advices from Tientsin have, as yet, contained nothing of a very encouraging nature, and rates there for the most part are lower than those ruling here. Still we are assured that "prospects" are most favorable, at the same time a very high range of prices can scarcely be expected while copper cash, the medium by which consumers supply their wants, keeps so low in value. By last accounts (native) copper cash was quoted 1,800 to the Tael of Sycee. In ordinary seasons it is worth 1,400 and 1,450 per Tael. Considerable clearances of goods have been made for Hankow; but as that market is simply a reflex of this, rising and falling according to the nature of the advices taken hence by each successive steamer, we do not here enter into details.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—Heavy sales both "to arrive" and in godown, have again to be reported. The effects of diminishing stocks and moderate supplies afloat, combined with the prevailing idea that the scarcity and dearness of native cotton must very soon force consumers on to European manufactures at enhanced values, are now beginning to be manifested, and both natives and Foreigners have been willing buyers at ruling rates, the latter preferring delivery at distant date, and paying as high as Tls. 2.32 per piece for good ordinary chop 8¼-lbs. The chief business of the fortnight, however, has been for prompt clearance at Tls. 2.27 *a* 2.29 per piece. For 7 lb. goods the enquiry has been less active, but the lowness of stocks makes holders very firm, and in some instances an advance of 1 cent per piece has been obtained. Heavy shirtings have not been much sought after, and the few sales reported establish a slight decline. Sales of all weights for the fortnight are estimated at 185,000 *a* 195,000 pieces.

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—The demand still runs chiefly on the lower Reeds, and the few brought by the recent arrivals have been readily taken at our advanced quotations. The medium and higher counts have not been in so much request; but excepting in one instance when a known and favorite chop of 66 R. has been sold @ Tls. 2.51 per piece, former rates have been maintained. Sales about 17000 pieces.

T. CLOTHS.—Although considerable quantities of these goods are taken off daily, the position of the market does not improve. Anxiety to sell and irregularity in price are still its chief characteristics, and in many instances lower rates would be accepted in order to lead to business. The dealers will take only what suits them, and their wants seem confined to the commonest and best descriptions. 8lb. 36 inch T.-cloths are in slightly better favor, and some advance in them may take place as the stock is comparatively small. Sales estimated at 75,000 pieces.

DRILLS.—A material decline has led to a considerable business in English and Dutch fabrics the sales being estimated at 9,000 pieces and 3,300 pieces respectively. The principal portion of them have been forced resales. Of American Drills about 1,600 pieces are said to have changed hands at quotations.

JEANS.—Small sales of English and American are reported, but the demand for them is very limited and only tempting offers induce dealers to purchase.

SHEETINGS.—A small but fairly steady enquiry exists for Sheetings. Stocks are fast diminishing, and it is very probable that as the Northern trade developes these goods will improve in value.

FANCY COTTONS.—The market has shewn little or no change throughout the fortnight. Small parcels of Spots, Brocades, and Damasks have been placed at quotations. Transactions have been limited owing to the lightness of Stocks. Other kinds of Fancies have found buyers at last mail's rates. Muslins and Dimities, the stocks of which are much reduced have attracted some attention, and the market for them wears a firm aspect. The following are the estimated sales since 15th inst., viz. Spotted Shirtings white 750 pieces. Colored 300 pieces. Brocades white 500, Dyed 4,100 pieces. Damasks 900 pieces. Chintzes 8,000 pieces. Dimities 3,300 pieces. Muslins 4,300 pieces. Turkey Red, Cambrics 3,500 pieces. Velvets 1,940 ends. Veveteens 1,390 ends.

WOOLLENS.—The market for Woollens of almost every description continues in a most unsatisfactory state. Camlets of standard quality and assortment seem the only article that has maintained its value. Forced sales of Long Ells, Spanish Stripes, Figured Lustres and Crapes have caused a marked decline in their values, and buyers are now holding off expecting still lower rates ere the silkmen are cleared of what they have from time to time taken in exchange for Silk. Our present quotations must therefore be considered as purely nominal. Sales reported are as follows. Camlets 4,000 pieces. Long Ells, Spanish Stripes 3,300 pieces. Lastings 1,740 pieces. Crape Lastings 1,300 pieces. Orleans, Plain and Figured 20,000 pieces. Crape Lustres 2,700 pieces.

The following are to-day's quotations.

SPANISH STRIPES, *C.P.H.*—			
Scarlet	₱ yd.	0.5.2	to 0.5.3
Dark Blue	,,	0.5.3	,, 0.5.4
Orange	,,	0.5.1	,, 0.5.2
Gentian	,,	0.5.0	,, 0.5.1
Green	,,	0.5.2	,, ...
Ash	,,	0.4.5	,, ...
White	,,	0.4.5	,, ...
Purple	,,	0.4.4	,, 0.4.5
Black	,,	0.5.1	,, 0.5.2
Sky Blue	,,	.....	,, ...
Brown	,,	0.4.5	,, ...
LONG ELLS, *C.P.H.*—			
Scarlet	₱ pc.	5.8.5	to 5.9.0
Dark Blue	,,	6.0.0	,, 6.1.0
Orange	,,	5.5.0	,, 5.6.0
Gentian	,,	5.5.0	,, 5.6.0
Green	,,	6.4.0	,, 6.5.0
Ash	,,	.....	,, ...
White	,,	.....	,, ...
Purple	,,	6.0.0	,, 6.1.0
Black	,,	5.4.0	,, 5.5.0
Sky Blue	,,	.....	,, ...
Brown	,,	4.5.0	,, ...
CAMLETS, *C.P.H.*—			
Scarlet	₱ pc.	12.4.0	to 12.5.0
Dark Blue	,,	12.0.0	,, 12.1.0
Yellow	,,	12.5.0	,, ...
Orange	,,	12.0.0	,, 12.1.0
Gentian	,,	12.5.0	,, 12.6.0
Green	,,	12.5.0	,, 12.7.0
Ash	,,	10.0.0	,, ...
White	,,	11.0.0	,, ...
Purple	,,	11.0.0	,, ...
Black	,,	10.3.0	,, 10.4.0
Sky Blue	,,	.....	,, ...
Brown	,,	.....	,, ...
FIGURED ORLEANS—			
Scarlet	₱ pce.	4.0 0	to 4.1.0
Dark Blue	,,	2.8 0	,, 3.0.0
Orange	,,	.....	,, ...
Gentian	,,	3.3.0	,, 3.4.0
Green	,,	4.0.0	,, ...
Ash	,,	3.5.0	,, ...
White	,,	.....	,, ...
Purple	,,	3.2.0	,, 3.4.0
Black	,,	3.8.0	,, 3.9.0
Sky Blue	,,	3.0.0	,, 3.3.0
Brown	,,	Nominal.	
Lavender	,,	4.0.0	,, 4.2.0
Mauve	,,	4.6.0	,, 4.8.0

STRAITS PRODUCE.—The business for the first part of the fortnight was on a small scale, prices being however well maintained. Since the arrival of the last Hankow steamer, a little more activity has been felt more especially for Swatow, and other kinds of common Brown Sugar.

SANDAL WOOD.—The present large stock is gradually being worked off without any reduction of price.

SAPAN WOOD.—Is still in good enquiry for the river ports, more especially for parcels of 2 and 3 logs to the picul.

PEPPER.—Is not in much enquiry and may be quoted lower.

TIN.—Out of season in no demand, quotations nominal.

SUGAR.—Common grades of Swatow, and Canton Brown, are in active demand at advancing quotations. For Fine to good ordinary White the demand is limited and stocks heavy. The Imports for the fortnight are White 6,262 piculs, Brown 8,470 piculs, and the Exports White 2,300 piculs, Brown 7,463 piculs.

METALS.—LEAD.—Still continues to decline, and with but small enquiry, the inland markets appear to be well stocked, and if no other demand spring up, a further decline will, before long, have to be reported. One parcel of 50 tons has been placed for cash at the low rate of 4.9.0 per picul.

IRON.—During the week a rather large business has been done, and settlements amount to 20,000 Bundles, at Tls. 2.38 *a* 2.42 for good assortments, to small sizes, shewing quotations to be unaltered. About 100 Tons of Bar Iron have been taken at Tls. 2.10 per pecul, and this market is very quiet.

COALS.—The Coal market has remained inactive during the past fortnight, and prices have been nominal for almost all kinds.

Cardiff.—Sales have been made at Tls. 6.75 per ton.

English.—Without transactions.

American.—There has been no improvement to note.

Australian.—No arrivals or sales to report.

Japan.—Sales at Tls. 4.30 per ton; in some little demand.

Formosa.—No arrivals.

Cargo quotations from ship here; Cardiff Tls. 6.75; English Tls. 5.75 nominal; American Tls. 9.00 nominal; Sydney Tls. 5.80 *a* 6.00 nominal; Tapan Tls. 4.30; Formosa Tls. 4.50 nominal.

The arrivals have been since the 14th inst. Tons 700 Japan.

Vessels arrived March 16th "Merro Castle" 400 tons Japan; March 21st "Pysche" 300 tons Japan.

FREIGHTS.—Coast Freights shew little alteration, the enquiry for tonnage continues, but with few arrivals to supply the demand, rates have improved. The "Daphne" and "Pactolus" being the only disengaged vessels in the harbour. The "Shakspeare" was laid on the berth for London and rapidly filled *a* £3 per ton 50ft. and the "Sir Wm. Wallace" via Foochow to complete cargo, has engaged *a* £3.10 per 50ft.

The "Bolivia" is engaged full for New York *a* £3.10 per ton 40ft.

EXCHANGE.—Has advanced quite ¾d. over rates marked last English mail issue, with fair business doing, Bank Bills on London 6 months sight 6s. 0½d. *a* 6s. 0¾d. First class credits to Banks 6s. 1d. *a* 6s. 1¼d., to Private buyers 6s. 0¾d. Private and Documentary 6s. 1¼d. On Paris Bank Paper 7.60 private 7.67½. India, Bombay, Bank 303. London drawn accepted 305. Calcutta, Bank 304. London drawn accepted 305. Hongkong, sight 25¾ 15 days 26¼. Mexican Dollars Tls. 74.35 per 100.

Treasure Imported from 1st January Tls. 4,816,432. Exported Tls. 4,473,855.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

Tls. 74.35 EQUAL MEX. $100.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7lbs.	₱ pc.	2.0.3	to	2.0.7
8.4 to 8.6 lbs	,,	2.2.7	,,	2.3.2
9 to 9.12 lbs	,,	2.5.0	,,	3.1 3
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 Reed	₱ pc.	2.2.3	,,	2.2.8
60 ,,	,,	2.3.2	,,	2.3.8
64 ,,	,,	2.4.0	,,	2.4.5
66 ,,	,,	2 5.0	,,	.....
72 ,, / 80 *a* 84 Reed	,,	2.6.0	,,	2.8.5
T-CLOTHS—				
6 lbs.	₱ pc.	1.4.5	,,	1.7.2
7 lbs.	,,	1.6.5	,,	1.8.6
8 to 8.4 lbs	,,	2.0.5	,,	2.1.6
		X X	,,	2.4.0
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	3.7.0	,,	3.8.8
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds	,,	2.8.0	,,	2.8.5
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40yds	,,	3.4.5	,,	3.8.5
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.5.5
DUTCH DRILLS, 40 yds.	,,	3.4.0	,,	3.4.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	₱ doz.	0.5.5	,,	0.6.5
Brown	,,	0.4 3	,,	0.4.8

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White Figured Shirtings	℔pc.	2.3.5	2.4.0
Dyed	,,	3.0.0	3.1.0
Brocades—			
White 40 yds	℔pc.	2.3.0	2.3.5
Dyed	,,	3.2.0	3.2.5
Damasks, Dyed. 40 yds.	,,	4.4 0	4 6.0
Gentian Shirtings	,,	2.9.0	3 0.0
Chintz—			
Assorted	℔pc.	1.5.0	1.8.5
Blue	,,	1.4.5	1.5 5
Brown	,,	1.4 5	1.6.0
Scarlet	,,	1.7.0	1.9.0
Turkey Reds, 24 yds	,,	2.2 0	2 3.7
Do. Best	,,	2.5.5	3.0.0
Velvets—			
Black, 22 in.	℔yd.	0.1.7½	0.1.8
Blue, 22 in	,,	0.1.7½	0.1.9
Velveteens—			
Black, 18 in.	,,	0.1.5	0.1.6
26 in.	,,	0.2.1	0.2.2
Dimities, 12 yds. 37 in.	℔pc.	1.3.0	1.6.0
Muslins, 12 yds. 42 in.	,,	0.8.0	0.9.0
Camlets. English—			
S, 56 yds	℔pc.	.....	.....
S S	,,	11.0.0	12.1.0
S S S	,,	10 0.0	10 5 0
Spanish Stripes	℔yd.	0.4.8	0.5.2
Medium Broad and Habit Cloth	,,	0.9.0	1.5.0
Long Ells—			
Scarlet, 24 yds. H H	℔pc.	6.0.0 to	.....
,, C P H	,,	5.8.5	5.9.0
Assorted. H H	,,	5.5.0	5.7.5
,, C P H	,,	5.5.0	5.8.0
Lastings. 30 yds.	,,	10.0.0	11.0.0
Crape Lastings, 30 yds.	,,	5 0.0	8.0.0
Crape Lustres	,,	3.7.5	4.2.5
Orleans—			
Figured, 30 yds	℔pc.	3.3 5	3.7.0
Plain. 30 yds.	,,	3.3.0	3.7.5
Iron—			
Nail Rod small sizes	℔pl.	2 5 0	2.6.0
Fair to good assortments.	,,	2.2.5	2.4 0
Hoop	,,	2.0.0	.....
Flat and Round	,,	2.1.0	2.3 0
Lead	℔pl.	4.9.0	5.0.0
Tin Plates	℔box	5 0.0	5.2 0
Steel	℔tub	3.0.0	3.1.5
Flints	℔pl.	0.5.5	0.6 0
Window Glass	℔box	2.0.0	2.2.0
Pepper—			
Black	℔pl.	8.0.0	8.2.0
White	,,	8.8.0	9 0.0
Betel Nut—			
Cochin China	℔pl.	2.5.0	3.0.0
Singapore	,,	1.8.0	2.4.0
Rattans—			
Straits, common	℔pl.	2.6.0	2.8.0
Banjermassing	,,	3.5.0	.....
Sapan Wood—			
3 pieces weighing 1 pcl.	℔pl.	2 9.0	3.2.0
6 a 7 ,, ,,	,,	1.7.5	2.0.0
Sandal Wood—			
Best picked	℔pl.	3.8 0	.....
South Sea Island	,,	3.4.0	3.5.5
Malabar	,,	13.0.0	14.0.0
Mangrove Bark—			
Singapore and Penang	℔pl.	1.0.0	1.3.0
Siam	,,	.....	.....
Tin—			
Straits	℔pl	17.2.5	18 0.0
Malacca	,,	25.0.0	25.0.0
Rice—			
Arracan and Rangoon	℔pl.	.....	.....
Siam, Cargo	,,	1.0 0	1.2.0
good to finest white	,,	.....	.....
Saigon	,,	.....	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	,,	1.2.0	.....
good to fine	,,	1.5.0	...
Chinese	,,	1.2 0	1.6.0
Japan	,,	1.3.0	.....
Sugar—			
Black, Swatow & Amoy	℔pl.	3.1.0	3.2.0
Formosa	,,	2.6.0	3.1.0
Brown, Hainan	,,	3.2.0	3.3.0
Formosa & Amoy	,,	2.9.5	3.0.0
Swatow	,,	3.1.0	3.2.0
Canton	,,	3.0.0	3.4.0
Manila	,,	3.2.0	3.0.0
White, common to fair	,,	4.0.0	4.3.0
medium	,,	5.0.0	5.1.0
fine to finest	,,	7.0.0	7.5.0
Coals—Cargo quotations afloat.			
Cardiff	ton.	6.5.5 to	6.7.5
English	,,	5.7.5	.....
Anthracite	,,	9.0.0	.....
Australian Northern	,,	5.6.0	.....
Do. —Southern	,,	5.8.0	6.0.0
Japan	,,	4.3.0	.....
Formosa	,,	4.5 0	.....
Russian	,,	none	.....

OPIUM.—*Malwa.*—The arrival of 1,445 chests by the last Mail steamer has naturally depressed the markets; buyers contenting themselves with satisfying their immediate wants, while holders showed an inclination to sell. Rates however have only slightly fallen off and are quoted to-day, Tls. 486 for new, and Tls. 492 for old drug.

Patna.—In the presence of a slack demand prices have given way to Tls. 395 for new, and Tls. 408 for old.

Benares.—A few sales were made in the early part of the fortnight, at Tls. 385 to 390, but to-day's quotation is only 382 for new; Tls. 400 to 402 nominal, for old drug.

	Malwa chests	*Patna* chests
Remaining Stock Mar. 15, 1870	2,795	1,376
Imports since last Stock	1,753	170
Total	4,548	1,546
Deliveries	1,911	503
Estimated Stock Feb. 28, 1870	2,637	1,043

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Exchange has been somewhat excited for this mail, through the impatience of sellers to place bills. The principal demand having been supplied privately at 6s. 0¼d. by one Bank, the others rose their rates at 6s. 0½d., and even 6s. 0⅝d. has been done. Private bills were sold at 6s. 1¼d. to ½d. Rupees have greatly fluctuated; one large amount had been settled with one Bank at 300½ and 301, when others rose the rate so high as 303 and 304. Hongkong bills 25¾. At the close, the excitement subsided.

On London—	Per Tael.
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	6s. 0d¼. @ 6s. 0½d.
Credits, ,, ,,	6s. 0¾d. @ 6s. 1d.
Documentary and other Bills, 6 months' sight	6s. 1¼d.
On Paris—	
Bank, 6 months' sight...	fcs. 7.60.
Docty. ,, ,, ...	fcs. 7.67½.
On Calcutta—	
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...	Rs. 304.
On Bombay—	
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...	Rs. 303.
On Hongkong—	
Bank Bills, 3 days' sight...	25¾ ℔cent. discount.
Private, 15 days' sight ...	26¼ ,,

Bullion.

Gold Bars.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 166.50 per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

Bar Silver.—111.50 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

Mexican Dollars.—74.35; Carolus.—76.10.

Copper Cash.—1,560 per Tael.

EXPORTS.

TEA.—We have very little of interest to chronicle during the past fortnight; transactions in Black Tea have been on a very small scale and the season is fast drawing to a close. The demand for Green Tea, however, has still continued and settlements amount to 12,000 packages.

Our Export to date as compared with last season is as follows:—

To Great Britain	Black	767,000 lbs.	Deficiency.
Do.	Green	2,000,000 lbs.	Excess.
To United States	Green	1,460,000 lbs.	Excess.
To Canada	Green	270,000 lbs.	Deficiency.

Black.—Settlements and shipments amount only to 963 chests, leaving a stock of about 2,100 chests.

Green.—A fair business has been done and on the whole at higher rates, some of the parcels showing an advance of fully one Tael on prices asked a fortnight since. The preparation of Shanghai packed Teas goes briskly on, and serves to maintain our stock at a respectable figure.

Prices paid have been:—

Fychows	Tls. 21½ *a* 23¼
Moyunes and Teenkais	Tls. 22 *a* 39
Shanghai Packed	Tls. 17¼ *a* 29¾

Settlements:—		Stock:—	
7,500 ½-chests	Fychows, Moyunes, &c.	3,300 ½-chests	Fychows, Moyunes, &c.
..... ,,	Pingsueys.	..... ,,	Pingsueys.
4,500 ,,	Shanghai packed.	5,000 ,,	Shanghai packed.
12,000 ½-chests.		8,300 ½-chests.	

From Hankow and Kiukiang there are no advices of interest.

Export to Great Britain is as under—	1869-70		1868-9
Black	59,398,039 lbs.	...	60,165,422 lbs.
Green	10,600,107	...	8,649,043 ,,
Total	69,998,146 lbs.	...	68,814,465 lbs.

Export to United States—	1869-70		1868-9
Black	261,856 lbs.	...	170,130 lbs.
Green	18,537,775 ,,	...	17,077,317 ,,
Total	18,799,631 lbs.	...	17,247,447 lbs.

Export to Canada—	1869-70		1868-9
Black	70,867 lbs.	...	nil. lbs.
Green	175,141 ,,	...	445,356 ,,
Total	246,008 lbs.	...	445,356 lbs.

SILK.—A fair demand has existed during the past fortnight, Hainings were at first in good request, but owing to the reduction of stocks Re-reeled and Szechuen Silks have also found easy buyers; the supply of Tsatlees is very small a d good parcels of Kahings and Hainings are now equally scarce. Unprincipled natives have taken advantage of this scarcity to pack wet Silk and inferior skeins inside the bundles, and much trouble will no doubt result from such a practice. Tls 600 has been paid for a few bales of No. 8 Koofongsings; and Tls. 572.50 for blue flag, but no chops are said now to be on offer, Tls. 520 is asked for Fatmow No. 2. In common Tsatlees, a more real than apparent advance has taken place through the inferiority of the parcels on offer. About 200 bales have again been bartered against Woollen goods. The present high range of prices is draining the country of all available Silk, it is said that even native manufacturers are selling their stock in preference to working it; and the new season will find the country more bare of raw Silk than it has been for years; this will be another inducement for reelers to ask high rates for new Silk. Arrivals have so far kept pace with the demand, and we may expect the total export to reach 42,000 bales.

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QUOTATIONS.

	Taels per picul.	Sterling Cost per lb. laid down in London at Exchange 6/1 per Tael.	Francs p. kilo. laid down in Lyons at Exchange 7.65	London value per lb. 27th Jan., 1870.
		s. d. s. d.	Fr. Fr.	s. d. s. d.
Tsatlee,—Chop No 1	None.	.....	.....	.....
" " 2	610 *a* 620	32 6 *a* 33 1	90 *a* 92	31 6 *a* 32 0
" " 3	575 *a* 600	30 7 *a* 32 0	85 *a* 89	29 6 *a* 31 0
" " 3½	550 *a* 580	29 3 *a* 30 11	81 *a* 86	28 0 *a* 29 0
Ordinary No. 3½ and *Chop* No. 4	520 *a* 540	27 8 *a* 28 9	77 *a* 80	26 0 *a* 27 6
Ordinary No. 4	490 *a* 510	26 0 *a* 27 1	72 *a* 75	25 6 *a* 26 0
" " 5 & com.	460 *a* 480	24 6 *a* 25 6	68 *a* 71	22 6 *a* 25 0
Kaishing / *Taysaam* Chop No. 1	500 *a* 510	26 7 *a* 27 1	74 *a* 75	26 0 *a* 27 0
" " 2	450 *a* 480	24 0 *a* 25 6	67 *a* 71	24 6 *a* 25 0
" " 3	430 *a* 440	22 11 *a* 23 6	64 *a* 65	23 0 *a* 23 6
" " 4 & com.	None.	.....	.....	.....
Chin Cum / *Taysaam* No. 1	None.	... ..	.....	.....
" 2	440 *a* 460	23 6 *a* 24 6	65 *a* 68	23 0 *a* 23 6
" 3	420 *a* 440	22 5 *a* 23 6	62 *a* 65	22 0 *a* 22 6
" 4 & com.	None.	.....	.....	.....
Yuenfa, and *Hainings*, Chop No. 1	None.	.....	.....	.....
" " 2	490 *a* 510	26 0 *a* 27 1	72 *a* 76	25 6 *a* 26 0
" " 3	450 *a* 480	24 0 *a* 25 6	67 *a* 71	24 0 *a* 24 6
" 4 & com.	None	.....	.....	.....
Hangchow Tsatlee,	440 *a* 460	23 6 *a* 24 6	65 *a* 68	23 6 *a* 24 6
Laeyongs	None.	.....	.....	.....
Sewhings	390 *a* 420	20 11 *a* 22 5	58 *a* 63	20 6 *a* 22 0
Throwns, English	None.	.....	.....	... ..
Re-reeled Hainings	540 *a* 630	28 9 *a* 33 7	80 *a* 93	25 0 *a* 29 6
Do. Tsatlees	550	29 3	81	25 0 *a* 29 0
Szechuens, fair to fine	None.	.....	.....	.....
Do. common & coarse	280 *a* 290	15 1 *a* 15 9	42 *a* 44	13 0 *a* 15 0

The P. & O. Co.'s Str. "Ganges" has about 400 bales Silk engaged.

SETTLEMENTS OF TEA.

From 1st June to 26th March, Season 1869 to 70.

BUYER.	BLACK.	Re-shipments.	GREEN.	Re-shipments.
	Chests.	*Chests.*	½-*Chests.*	½-*Chests.*
Messrs. Adamson, Bell & Co.	15,184	6,890	30,811	1,263
" Ashton & Co.	.....	1,519	.....	.....
" Birley, Worthington & Co.	36,667	2,309	29,269	4,744
" Blain & Co.	23,147	5,630	7,235	1,725
" Blum Bros. & Co.	1,320	.....	9,068	.....
" Bourjau, Hübener & Co.	644	2,458	524	.....
" Brand, Monro & Co.	7,777	.....	.....	.....
" Bull, Purdon & Co.	6,434	529	673	.....
" Butterfield & Swire	15,442	4,468	496	.....
" Chapman, King & Co.	6,653	596	901	.....
" Alfred Dent	2,722	14,172	.....	.....
" Dickinson & Co.	1,247	992	.....	.....
" Frazar & Co.	.....	.....	5,300	.....
" Gibb, Livingston & Co.	1,135	7,122	10,285	686
" Gilman & Co.	17,181	3,396	34,023	.....
" Glover, Dow & Co.	12,796	1,932	3,277	1,419
" Hargreaves & Co.	375	.....	728	.....
" Heard, Augustine & Co.	16,260	2,776	43,576	834
" Hogg, Brothers.	12,423	6,015	3,224	.....
" Holliday, Wise & Co.	202	2,024	2.477	.....
" Jardine, Matheson & Co.	9,640	3,636	12,923	4,306
" Jarvie, J., & Co.	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Lent & Co.	14,535	798	12,210	.....
" Little & Co.	6,499	634	58,002	.....
" Olyphant & Co.	2,976	607	65,547	3,149
" Osborne & Co.	8,638	458	7,584	7,839
" Overbeck & Co.	50,090	3,769	1,298	578
" Overweg & Co.	18,259	6,833	.....	.....
" Petrocochino & Co.	14,701	.....	11,534	.....
" Pustau & Co	320	.....	.....	.....
" Reid & Co.	13,104	3,800	14,799	676
" Reiss & Co.	1,482	4,297	.....	.....
" Rothwell & Co.	11,939	1,000	2,911	981
" Russell & Co.	494	3,076	25,781	311
" Sassoon, David Sons & Co.	496	3,073	.....	.....
" Shaw, Brothers & Co.	4,109	.....	5,035	.....
" Siemssen & Co.	970	.....	.....	.....
" Smith, Archer & Co.	.....	.....	13,069	.....
" Tate, J. P., Esq.	18,020	.....	6,401	.....
" Thorne, Brothers & Co.	12,581	10,838	15,484	1,329
" Turner & Co.	.....	8,675	.....	.....
" Weston & Co.	6,529	5,687	1,417	766
By Sundries	35,407	7,278	4,472	.....
Total	412,010	131,235	438,555	29,806

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

Freights and Charters:—For London.—Nothing on the berth; a cargo of 1000 tons waiting shipment, for which a ship is expected. For New York.—The "Avondale" is now loading and will be dispatched during the week. For Melbourne.—A small cargo is waiting shipment, £2 15.0 per ton has been offered and refused—no available ship in port. Coasting:—The settlements have been—N.-G sch. "Falk" 2,800 Piculs, for 4 months at $600 per month N.-G. brig "Marie" 500 Piculs, Taku, Newchwang, &c., $ 2,800 in full with 35 lay days. Brit. brig "Mistletoe," 6000 Piculs fixed, hence to Chefoo and back at 46½ cents per picul, 25 lay days. Brit. brig "Alice Thomson," 308 tons, hence to Shanghai, at $ 4 25 per ton. N.-G. brig "India," 3000 Piculs, hence to Formosa and back, $ 850 in full. We have no disengaged ships in port, and there is some enquiry for the North.

March 14th.

THERMOMETER—SHANGHAI.

DATE.	1870. Night. Min.	1870. Day. Max.	1869. Night. Min.	1869. Day. Max.
March 22	44	72	45	54
" 23	49	73	48	54
" 24	56	77	44	47
" 25	57	81	34	50
" 26	60	65	36	49
" 27	...	...	43	55
" 28	53	69	40	58

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.—Per "Achilles" from Foochow—Messrs. John Foster, A. L. Phipps. Partridge, and D'Aiguebelle. Per str. "Fire Queen" from Hankow—Hon. F. F. Low. Per "Ajax"—Rev. R. Palmer and wife, Rev. H. Burnside and wife. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell. Mrs. Moorhead and two children. From Singapore—Mr. Smith.

DEPARTED.—Per "Costa Rica" For Yokohama—Mr. J. Mackrill Smith, Mrs. Smith and Miss Smith, Messrs. Strachan, H Mylne, W. Long. G. W. Michel. For Hiogo—Mrs. Nichols, Mr. J. C. Klein. Per "Phase" For Marseilles—Lieut. Mauduit Miss Blatchely and 3 children of Revd. J. H. Taylor, M. M. Bivel and Marie Jacques. For Saigon—M. Laure. For Suez—M. Georgi. For Hongkong—Mrs. Moore, Messrs. G. Harmon and W. Newman. Deck—14 Europeans, 6 Arabs 4 Chinese. Silk—617 Bales.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND S. C. & C. GAZETTE.*—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50; Three Months, Taels 3.50;—*all payable in advance.* Credit price, Taels 15 per Annum. Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

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LINDSEY'S TRUSSES,

Manufactured expressly for the India and China markets, to resist the effects of Climate, &c. of first rate quality and workmanship. May be obtained through any London House, or direct from the Maker wholesale at the following prices.

Plain Trusses from 14s. per doz.
" " double 20s. "
Salmon Ody & Co. (expired patent) 21s. double 42s. per doz.
Coles's 48s. double 96s. per doz.
MocMain Trusses *genuine* 108s. double 216s. per doz.

Every description of Truss, English and Foreign, wholesale and for Export—Priced List post free.

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MARK JOHN LINDSEY,
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5se 33 15th March, 1870.

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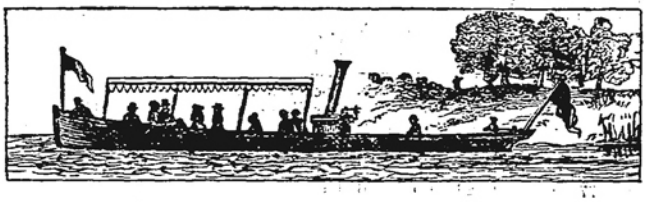

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—
23 feet long, to seat 8 persons.....£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons.....£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons.....£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons.....£360

Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—
Of about 23 feet long £95
" 30 feet long £115
" 37 feet long £140
" 43 feet long £180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW & HEDLEY,

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Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

24ja-71 o-a-f-n 24 January 25th, 1870.

ELLWOOD'S

PATENT AIR-CHAMBER

CORK AND FELT HELMETS

ARE MANUFACTURED

WITHOUT INDIA-RUBBER,

and are perfectly free from the objectionable and dangerous qualities of all articles of clothing made of that material when used in tropical climates.

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o-a-f 12my 51 Sept. 9th, 1869.

English & European News.

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The days of publication are Tuesdays and Fridays in the afternoon, and the price is 3d. per Copy.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on pre payment, at Printing House Square, London.

31ja-70 o-a-f-n 36 February 2nd, 1869.

S. C. Hocknell & Co.,

East India, China, and Japan Merchants and Agents,

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MESSRS. S. C. Hocknell & Co. having a thorough practical knowledge of the English & Foreign Markets, together with twenty years' experience with the Indian Markets and the General Store trade in particular, beg to offer their services to English and Native Merchants of good standing, and promise not only that full justice shall be paid to the execution of all indents and consignments of produce entrusted to their care, but that the same shall be attended to with promptness and despatch. Terms of business as usual.

Bankers: Messrs. Prescott, Grote, Cave & Cave.

15se o-a-f 32 15th March, 1870.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia,

Established 1709.

By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M G.M. Queen Victoria, H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c, &c.

Prize Medals: London, 1851, 1862; Oporto, 1865; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under:

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark, both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

o-a-f 31au 65 September 2nd, 1869.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

KEARSLEY'S ORIGINAL WIDOW WELCH'S FEMALE PILLS,

long celebrated for their peculiar virtues, are strongly recommended as a safe and valuable medicine in removing obstructions and relieving other inconveniences to which the female frame is liable; especially those which at an early period of life frequently arise from want of exercise and general debility of the system.

Purchasers should see that each box is wrapped in white paper, and has C. KEARSLEY, printed on the Government stamp.

Price 2s. 9d. per box. May be had of all Chemists throughout the world. Also

DR. LOCOCK'S LOTION FOR THE COMPLEXION,

a certain remedy for insect bites, tan, sunburns, or any roughness of the skin; in bottles 1s. 1½d., sold everywhere.

J. SANGER & SONS,
150, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

o-a-f 28ma 35 March 29th, 1870.

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Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia,

INTRODUCED AND PREPARED BY

ALFRED BISHOP,

MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,

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THIS perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its *cooling, refreshing, and mild aperient* properties, as well as in its flavour as a *saline* draught. It is particularly well adapted for women and young children, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.

N.B.—The genuine has the name of BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.

Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in Tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations.

In Chancery.—Caution.—Bishop's Granular Effervescent Citrate of Magnesia.—Mr. Bishop, having discovered that the Label which he has used since 1861 was being imitated, recently applied to the Court of Chancery for an Injunction to restrain such imitation. The injunction was immediately granted, and the Defendant was ordered to pay all Mr. Bishop's Costs and destroy the Labels complained of.

o-a-f 17 ja 18 Shanghai, 17th January, 1870.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE leading professional men of England recommend the following popular preparations of Savory & Moore, who obtained the Silver Medal at the late Paris Exhibition.

For Breakfast and Lunch.—"Pancreatic Cocoa."—Nutritious, palatable, and indispensable to all suffering from Indigestion, Debility and Pulmonary complaints. Sold in tins of 1 lb. and upwards.

Digestion is restored and perfected by the use of "Pancreatine." This valuable natural product properly assimilates every kind of food and precludes nausea. Sold in bottles as Wine and in powder.

Wasting Diseases.—Immediate and permanent benefit is obtained by using "Pancreatic Emulsion." It is agreeable to the taste, and assimilates all fatty substances, Cod Liver Oil, &c. Sold in bottles.

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Asthma, &c.—In diseases of the throat and respiratory organs the use of "Datura Tatula" gives instant relief, and its good results are confirmed by the personal experience of most eminent Physicians. Sold as Cigars, Cigarettes, Pastiles for inhalation, &c.

Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c.—Jeremie's celebrated Sedative and Anti-spasmodic has never been known to fail in the most desperate cases of Cholera. Sold in bottles.

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See Trade Mark on every Bottle and Tin

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

o-a-f 26oc 72 Nov. 19th, 1869.

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